

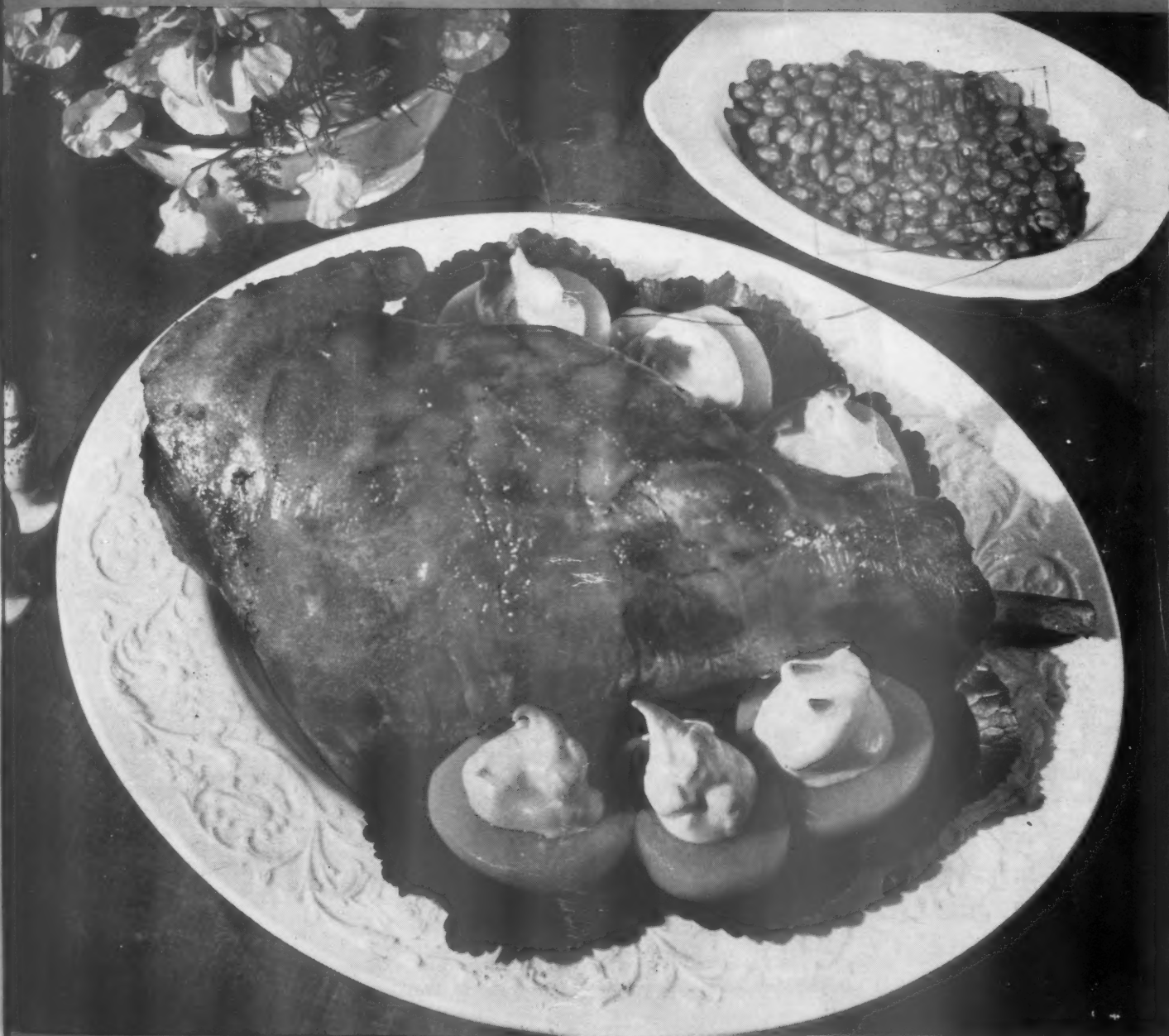
THE NATIONAL

# Wool Grower

VOLUME XXXVIII

APRIL, 1948

NUMBER 4



**Mmmm! Roast Leg of Lamb, Garnished with Peaches Topped with  
Mint Meringue.**

**Read All About the Big Lamb Promotion Program in this Issue**



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## The Cutting Chute

### High Sheep Prices in Scotland

The National Wool Grower recently received the Special Album Number of the Scottish Farmer for 1948. It is profusely illustrated and carries a good deal of information about the livestock shows and sales during 1947, and some of the high prices paid in 1947. Alexander Sutherland, its able editor, states: "You may be interested in the sales of sheep of the various breeds which appear in the Album. Our highest price of the year was £2,000 for a Blackface ram lamb. A Blackface ram sold at £1,000, a Border Leicester ram lamb at £1,400, and a Border Leicester ram at £1,000. The best prices for female sheep were £126 each for two Suffolks, and £105 each for two Border Leicesters."

The Blackface sheep are one of the two principal breeds of hill sheep in Scotland, the other being the Cheviot. A picture of a Blackface ram, with a short article on this breed, appeared in the November, 1945, issue of the National Wool Grower.

### Meat Exports

One-fourth of one percent of expected U. S. meat production has been allocated for export in the second quarter of 1948, amounting to 13.3 million pounds, largely to Government projects, the Philippines and American Republics. Last year's allocations for same period were 155 million pounds.

### Strikes

A nationwide strike of C.I.O. packing-house workers started at midnight, Monday, March 15. The workers want 29 cents hourly wage increase. Under the authority given by the Taft-Hartley Labor Act, the President, on March 17, created a board of inquiry to study the issues involved in the strike.

.....

Curtailment of 50 percent of the passenger and freight transportation by coal burning locomotives has resulted from the soft coal miners' strike.

### Wyoming U. Begins Market Lamb Studies

A study to compare the value of rams from two common mutton breeds of sheep in producing market lambs of good weight and quality from range ewes has been started by the Wyoming State Experiment Station in cooperation with the owners of a western Wyoming range flock.

The study has been initiated in the Covey, Bagley, and Dayton flock of Cokeville, Wyoming. Hampshire and Suffolk sires have been used on three representative groups of producing range ewes, the three groups being fine wool, medium wool, and coarse wool animals.

Each group consists of 100 animals and has been divided in half. Suffolk rams were used on half of each group, while Hampshire rams were used on the other. The Hampshire rams are being furnished by the Covey, Bagley, and Dayton Company, while the Suffolks are being furnished by Mr. B. B. Burroughs of Ontario, Oregon.

April, 1948

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Check disease losses—and save money with CUTTER VACCINES AND SERUMS

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BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA

## New Wool Partnership Formed

Angell, Bronsdon and DuPont of 253 Summer Street, Boston, recently announced the dissolution of their partnership as of December 31, 1947. John B. DuPont and Carroll A. McDonald are now doing a general wool business under a partnership agreement, at the former address of Angell, Bronsdon and DuPont.

## More Reseeding By Air

Two areas of grazing land in the Rock Springs, Wyoming, area will be reseeded by air. One section of about 1200 acres lies 40 miles north of Green River and the other of about 1300 acres is near Cokeville. It is estimated to be a 30-day job and work will be started about April 1 by the Big Horn Flying Service of Greybull, Wyoming. This news was released to the press by Cyril L. Jensen, District Grazier, on March 17.

## Caution of Use of Poisonous Insecticides

Benzene hexachloride—one of the new insecticides—should not be used for food-stuffs or edible portions of treated crops because it produces a musty taste or "off flavor." Control of poultry pests with this insecticide is also reported as giving a bad flavor to poultry products. As with all these new insecticides, it has great value if used properly in certain instances. It has proved especially useful on cotton.

Special caution is also advised in the handling of parathion and tetraethyl pyrophosphate.

A release by the Department of Agriculture on March 16 suggests that all users of insecticides read the caution labels carefully and, if any uncertainty exists in regard to the hazard in its use, that they consult with the State or Federal authorities regarding it.

## Rinehart to Judge Intermountain Show

Professor E. F. Rinehart of Boise, Idaho, will judge the cattle show of the Intermountain Junior Fat Stock Show in North Salt Lake City, Utah, June 2, 3 and 4, Raymond C. Wilson, president of the show states. This will be the ninth successive year Rinehart has placed the ribbons in the cattle division of this important event.

## Indian Aid

Secretary Krug of the Department of the Interior has recommended a ten-year program of aid for the Navajo Indians of the Southwest, which will cost approximately \$90,000,000. It would give the Indians an annual income of \$750 instead of the present \$400 one.

## The 1948 National 4-H Shearing Contest

The 1948 National 4-H Sheep Shearing Contest to be held this fall during the International Livestock Exposition at Chicago has just been announced by the National Committee on Boys and Girls Club Work. College scholarships are awarded first and second place winners by Sunbeam Corporation, sponsors of the contest.

The program is carried on in each State by the 4-H Club leader and the extension service. All 4-H Club members under 21



are urged to see their County Extension Agent for details. For a copy of the announcement leaflet write the State club office or the National Committee on Boys and Girls Club Work, 59 East Van Buren Street, Chicago 5, Illinois.

### Officials of Western Wool Handlers Association

The Western Wool Handlers Association organized in San Francisco January, 1947, have elected the following officers for the current year: Harold Russell, Portland, Oregon, president; Milton S. Theller, San Francisco, vice president; James M. Coon, Portland, Oregon, secretary-treasurer.

### Need For Men Trained In Marketing

A new field of opportunity has been opened up for young men and women with the Research and Marketing Act of 1946. At a meeting (March 10-12) in Washington of representatives of land grant colleges and the Department of Agriculture, the need for men and women trained in agricultural marketing to carry out the work provided for under the Research and Marketing Act was discussed. This work in agricultural marketing, the Committee pointed out, will need men and women trained in engineering, economics, business administration, nutrition, home economics, statistics, chemistry, bacteriology, entomology and related fields of research. An agricultural background is desirable but not always required. Some 3500 men and women trained in marketing will be employed by the Federal and State agencies during the next five or six years if present plans for in the R & M Act are fully developed. Summer courses at colleges are to be urged in order to make the necessary personnel available as soon as possible.

### Labor Management Relations In Textile Mills

Several northern textile mills have recently been cited as examples of excellent labor-management relations. The Botany Mills Inc., Passaic, New Jersey, of which Colonel Chas. F. H. Johnson is president, was used for a case study by a joint Congressional committee investigating the effects of the Taft-Hartley Act, and received high commendation for the way labor and management have solved their problems and established their relationship on a sound basis.

Forstmann Woolen Company, of Passaic, New Jersey, and the New England mills of the American Woolen Company, also have long records of amicable agreements with their workers. Botany and Forstmann with the labor unions have set up joint training courses to improve relations between labor and management. Both firms consider the program has paid off.

### New Edition of American Wool Handbook

As a handy reference book of exceptionally wide coverage on the wool business, the American Wool Handbook is hard to beat. If you have a copy of the first edition in your bookcase you will agree with this statement. The second enlarged edition of this book is now ready for distribution, its authors, Werner Von Bergen, Director of Research for the Forstmann Woolen Company, and Herbert R. Mauersberger, Textile Con-

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sultant, recently announced. Published by the Textile Book Publishers, Inc., 303 Fifth Avenue, New York 16, N. Y., the book retails at \$8.00 a copy.

The sheep that produces the wool, the wool itself, its properties, how it is graded and marketed, are some of the subjects of immediate interest to growers, but certainly the material on the progress of wool from its raw state into the finished product, should be valuable not only for reference purposes but also for reading and studying on the part of the producer. If you wish, the book will be sent to you without obligation, on a ten-day approval, by the publishers.

## Dry Roughage Necessary

Sheep need dry roughage and  $\frac{1}{4}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$  of a pound of protein concentrate daily until grass is providing good grazing. Because of the danger of digestive disturbances from early grazing, authorities recommend that sheep be allowed to "fill" on dry roughage before going on pasture.

—National Cottonseed Producers Association

## Suffolk Imports

H. L. Finch & Son of Soda Springs, Idaho, recently received a large importation of purebred Suffolk ewes. Some of these started to lamb out in Canada before they came out of quarantine, the balance are lambing out in the Joe Tellechea lambing sheds between Jerome and Shoshone, (on the highway). They are reported to be a fine bunch of sheep. They represent one of the largest importations of breeding ewes that has come to Idaho from England for a great many years.

—Idaho Bulletin

## Hooper, President of National Livestock Producers Association

James A. Hooper, able secretary of the Utah Wool Growers Association, was elected president of the National Livestock Producers Association at its annual meeting in Chicago on March 24. He had been the association's vice president since 1939.

Ray W. Willoughby, vice president of the National Wool Growers Association and prominent sheepman of San Angelo, Texas, was placed on the Board of Directors of the producers' organization.

## F & M Disease Research Workers in Europe

Dr. L. O. Mott, Dr. H. W. Johnson, Dr. E. A. Eichhorn, all veterinarians of the Pathological Division of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, are now in Europe doing research work in connection with the prevention and control of foot-and-mouth disease. Arriving in England in March, they began work in laboratories in England and later will confer with laboratory heads in Holland, Denmark, Switzerland and perhaps other countries. The objective is to gather as quickly as possible information to be used in protecting U. S. flocks and herds against this disease and advancing the work in fighting it in Mexico.

## Munro, President National Wool Trade Association

Hugo Munro was reelected president of the National Wool Trade Association on March 1.

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VOL. XXXVIII

NUMBER 4

APRIL, 1948

414 Pacific National Life Building  
Salt Lake City 1, Utah  
Telephone No. 3-2461

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Irene Young }

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**SUBSCRIPTION RATES**—Payment of dues in the National Wool Growers Association includes a year's subscription to the National Wool Grower. Dues and subscriptions are received along with state association dues by the secretaries shown for the following states: Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Washington and Wyoming. To non-members \$5.00 per year. Entered as Second Class Matter, January, 1913, at the Post Office at Salt Lake City, Utah, under the Act of March 3, 1879. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103. Act of October 8, 1917, authorized August 23, 1918.

# Washington

**N**OW that the European Recovery Program bill has been passed, committing this country to billions of dollars in materials and supplies, and the Congress has over-ridden the President's veto of the tax bill, many other subjects are beginning to receive attention, some of which vitally affect our industry.

## Long-Range Agricultural Program

A long-range agricultural bill (S. 2318) has been introduced in the Senate by Senator Aiken (Vermont). This bill provides for a reorganization of many of the functions of the Department of Agriculture. It establishes producer boards at national, State and local levels; it provides for the modernization of parity; it also retains the present parity for commodity groups who want to use it; and it provides for flexible support prices in a range of between 60 and 90 percent of parity, depending upon production and supply.

This is an attempt to legislate for the basic agricultural commodities and for wool. Wool, however, is not made a basic commodity under the bill.

It is difficult to legislate for commodities normally produced in surplus and for wool, which, under normal conditions, is not a surplus commodity.

The bill in its present form lacks much to be desired as far as wool is concerned. There is, however, no reason to become particularly disturbed now, because it is felt many changes will be made before final passage.

Hearings in the Senate begin on April 12, with wool testimony coming April 19.

The first phase of the long-range agricultural program as the House sees it, was introduced on March 20 by Congressman Hope (H.R. 6054). Termed a conservation and development program for agricultural land and water resources, this bill, if enacted, will be known as the National Land Policy Act.

It would consolidate land administration under a new bureau within the Department of Agriculture to be known as the Agricultural Resources Administration. This would mean that the Division of Grazing, Section 15 lands and General Land Office lands would be transferred to the Department of Agri-

culture for their administration, except for oil, gas and minerals. There undoubtedly will be much controversy over such a move.

Concurrently with this first phase of the efforts of the House to pass long-range agricultural legislation, it is expected that a price support program will be worked out. No one knows for sure whether Congress will recess or adjourn prior to the June conventions of the Republican and Democratic parties, but, in any event, it would appear improbable that a long-range program would be adopted this session.

It is quite clear, however, that in the event it isn't possible to adopt a program, price supports will be continued for one year. The basis for support is not clearly defined at this time.

All of this legislation will be carefully watched, and producers will be kept informed.

## Reciprocal Trade Agreements

If the Reciprocal Trade Agreement Act is to be continued, legislation will have to take place prior to June 12, 1948, the expiration of the present act.

The situation at this time points to a one-year extension of the act, with amendments restricting the State Department or at least requiring Senate or Congressional approval of agreements made. Such procedure is certainly needed.

It is doubtful that hearings are necessary because of the previous exhaustive ones on this subject.

## SAN ANTONIO IN 1949

San Antonio, Texas, will entertain the National Wool Growers Association at its 84th annual meeting, February 1-4, 1949 (Tuesday through Friday.) The convention is a week later than usual owing to previous commitment by the Texas City in the last week of January.

As Texas wool growers and their friends have given evidence of their unusual type of hospitality so many times in recent years, it is not necessary to say that the 84th will be a top-notch convention. You'll want to be there.

## Meat Inspection

For 41 years, meat inspection has been a public service for the protection of the health of the Nation. Last year the cost of this service was placed on the processors of meat, which means that the producer eventually pays the bill.

Hearings on this subject are going on before the Agricultural Committees of the Senate and the House. The Senate Committee reported unanimously (March 31) to the Senate, a bill to return this cost to the Federal Government. As this, of course, is a policy bill, it is felt it is better to have a legislative committee write it than the appropriation committee which made the decision last year.

The House Agricultural Committee starts hearings on April 13 on this subject. The livestock interests and processors are vigorously supporting this move.

## Wool Disposal

Your Association is supporting the enactment of a bill (S. 2376) for the sale of natural fibers (domestic wool included) to the Government for export to occupied areas. This would mean, if the bill passes, and it is being sponsored by 41 Senators, that a revolving fund of \$150,000,000 would be established to buy wool and cotton for use in foreign occupied countries.

The likely place for wool purchased from the Commodity Credit Corporation's stockpile of the grades and qualities of wool not in demand here would, at the present time, be Japan.

Japan being a comparatively cold country is in extreme need of raw material, not only from the standpoint of rehabilitation of their industry but for their own consumption. They could use 60 percent of all material produced from wool for their people. The rest would be sold to aid their economy.

Before the war, Japan could consume 200,000,000 pounds of grease wool a year. She has a capacity of 150,000,000 pounds now, but has less than 1,500,000 pounds on hand.

Our people are going to support these countries regardless of where material



is bought. Why isn't it good business to utilize surpluses in this country for this support? The C.C.C. stockpile wools now in surplus should be used in the program.

J.M.J.

## More Tariff Nonsense

SOME time ago the State Department entered into a Reciprocal Trade Agreement with Mexico. Under this agreement we reduced our duties on a large number of Mexican articles that enter this country. Among other things, the duty on lambs was reduced from 3 cents to 1½ cents per pound. In return, Mexico reduced her duties on a number of American products that enter Mexico.

Under the law, all countries entering into Reciprocal Trade Agreements with us have the right, on six months' notice, to cancel such agreement. After entering into the treaty, Mexico gave notice that she intended to cancel every tariff reduction she had granted us under the existing treaty. This she proceeded to do and raised all her tariffs up to the level existing before the treaty was negotiated. Up to the time this is written, our State Department has failed to restore our rates to their former level. The result is that Mexico is enjoying a 50 percent tariff reduction on what she sends us, while we are paying full rates on what we send her.

The clear implication of the Reciprocal Trade Act was that when one country canceled her concessions, that automatically canceled our concessions. Not so with the State Department. That body apparently is determined to abolish all tariffs regardless of any law to the contrary.

The Reciprocal Trade Act expires July 1, and propaganda is already being issued asking for a renewal of the law for 3 years. These one-sided trade agreements have become a public nuisance and the Congress either should let the law expire or place its authority under the U. S. Tariff Commission.

When the Marshall Plan was presented to Congress, it provided that the State Department was to spend the five billion three hundred million we are giving Europe. But the bill could not be passed in that form. Congress insisted that the State Department was incompetent to spend this money and the law provides that the President

must appoint an independent administrator.

Also, it had been arranged that the State Department was to take over from the Army the administration of the American zone in Germany. Now that program has been changed and orders issued that the Army is to remain in charge.

Congress seems not to be enthusiastic about the underlings in the State Department. Secretary Marshall is recognized as a fine upstanding military genius, but it is known that he has little control of many of his subordinates. Some of them are under the suspicion of being radicals and about a dozen have been removed "for the good of the service."

S. W. McClure

## The Oleo Tax Fight

AFTER what is reported by oldtimers in Washington as one of the bitterest hearings on record, the House Committee on Agriculture in Executive session on March 16, voted to table all pending bills asking for repeal of the oleomargarine tax for the remainder of the 80th session of Congress.\*

The following day the Committee voted to set up a subcommittee of five to study the whole question and to report results of such study before the end of this year.

Two attempts were made in the Senate to repeal or reduce the oleomargarine taxes on March 18 through amendments to the general income tax reduction bill but were defeated in both instances by a 45-to-33 vote.

The present tax on colored margarine is 10 cents per pound and that on the uncolored product ¼ cent. Annual license fees on the colored article are \$600 for manufacturers; \$480 for wholesalers and \$48 for retailers. On the uncolored product the fees are \$600, \$200 and \$6, respectively. The Senate attempted to repeal the tax by attaching a rider to the income tax reduction bill. When that failed, an amendment was proposed to reduce the tax on colored oleomargarine from 10 cents to ¼ cent a pound, and to repeal the license fees. Both of these attempts, as stated above, were defeated by a 45-to-33 vote.

\* By April 3, the oleo interests had secured the signatures of 218 Congressmen to a petition to bring the oleomargarine bill before the House, probably on April 26.

Dairymen, it is said, are fearful if the measure comes before the House they will lose the fight to have the tax retained.

## Foot-and-Mouth Control News

A release of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, March 18, makes this report on foot-and-mouth disease:

A 100-mile section of the northern quarantine line maintained in central Mexico has been moved southward as much as 50 miles in some places, following inspections which indicate that no infection exists in the area. Also several areas of infection nearest the quarantine line in the State of Veracruz have been freed of the disease. Construction of a 90-mile section of fence is under way near the eastern part of the northern quarantine line, where engineering crews with bulldozers are reported as having cleared for the fence through 30 miles of jungle and swampy terrain. A program of vaccination in the northern buffer zone (the buffer zones are areas that lie between the main infected area and the northern and southern quarantine lines) is getting under way. The vaccine, which is available only in a limited supply, is being used first to protect healthy animals in areas where infection has occurred. Some slaughter of diseased and exposed animals in still being conducted, though on a much smaller scale than during last year. During February of this year 4,303 animals, mostly cattle, were destroyed to prevent extension of the infected areas.

## Secretary Anderson Resigns

SECRETARY Anderson of the Department of Agriculture has decided to enter the race for a seat in the U.S. Senate from New Mexico at the coming elections, so a news release out of Washington on March 13 declares. Senator Carl A. Hatch (D) from New Mexico had previously indicated he would not run again but would be available for a U.S. judgeship, if it were offered him.

In making his announcement, Secretary Anderson said he would like to remain in the Cabinet until the present Congress adjourns in June in order to finish up certain lines of work.

Secretary Anderson, it is expected, will be running against Patrick J. Hurley (R), former Secretary of War in the New Mexico Senatorial race.



National Association President, Sylvan J. Pauly (center), Vice President T. C. Bacon (left), and President John H. Breckenridge of the Idaho Association at the Salt Lake hearings of the House Committee on Agriculture.

## Growers Represented at House Agricultural Hearings

It now looks as if the present Congress will work on a long-range agricultural program. Senator Aiken, Vermont, with Senators Bushfield (S.D.), Wilson (Iowa), Thye (Minnesota), Thomas (Oklahoma), Ellender (Louisiana), and Lucas (Illinois), as co-sponsors, introduced S. 2318 on March 15, to provide for a coordinated agricultural program. Among other things it would provide that wool be treated as a basic commodity for the purpose of support.

Hearings on S. 2318 have been set by the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry for around April 12, and a House measure is expected soon.

In the meantime the House Committee on Agriculture turned westward again to get at first hand farmers' and ranchers' ideas on what a long-range agricultural program should cover. The corresponding group from the Senate, it will be recalled, concluded its hearings on this subject last fall, but the House Committee, after making a beginning, was called back to Washington for the emergency session before completing its western trip.

With the number of people asking to be heard in the one-day hearings scheduled, the presentations naturally were very condensed. The National Wool Growers Association put in its testimony at the Salt Lake hearing on March 23. With 43 persons listed, only six minutes was allowed for each person. Vice President T. C. Bacon of the National Wool Growers Association

(Idaho), President John Breckenridge of the Idaho Association and National Secretary Jones received permission from the Committee to turn their time over to President Sylvan J. Pauly, who testified for all of them. The position of the National Wool Growers Association and its affiliated State groups, as covered by President Pauly before the House Committee, was practically the same as outlined in his statement before the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry in Denver on October 27 (National Wool Grower, December, 1947, page 8), except that particular emphasis was placed on the need of including wool as a basic agricultural commodity. Adequate tariff protection, modernized parity for wool and lamb, and support prices at 75 percent of the modernized parity as a disaster floor, were also included in the recommendations for a permanent solution of the sheepmen's problem.

President Pauly also strongly stressed the fact that, if a long-range program is not set up this year, the wool purchase program should be continued through December 31, 1949.

Members of the House Committee on Agriculture attending the Salt Lake hearings included Clifford R. Hope (R., Kansas), Anton J. Johnson (R., Ill.), George W. Gillie (R., Ind.), William S. Hill (R., Colo.), Charles R. Hoeven (R., Ia.), Chester H. Gross (R.,

Pa.), Hadwen C. Fuller (R., N. Y.), Paul B. Dague (R., Pa.), Abe McGregor Goff (R., Ida.), Norris Cotton (R., N.H.), W. R. Poage (D., Tex.), Walter K. Granger (D., Utah), E. C. Gathings (D., Ark.), John L. McMillan (D., S.C.) and Eugene Worley (D., Tex.).

On the day preceding the Salt Lake hearing the Committee heard from some one hundred farmers and stockmen at Denver, and from Salt Lake the group moved on to Spokane, Washington, and then to Fresno, California, for hearings on the 25th and 29th respectively.

## SHEEPMAN'S CALENDAR

1948—

May 9: Western International Sheep Dog Trials, California State Fair Grounds, Sacramento, California.

May 10-11: California Ram Sale, California State Fair Grounds, Sacramento, California.

June 2-4: Intermountain Junior Fat Stock Show, North Salt Lake, Utah.

July 22-24: Colorado Wool Growers Convention, Denver.

August 4: Idaho Ram Sale, Filer, Idaho.

August 14: Oregon Ram Sale, Pendleton.

August 16-17: National Ram Sale, Salt Lake City, Utah.

October 1-9: Pacific International Livestock Exposition, Portland, Oregon.

October 16-23: American Royal Livestock Show, Kansas City.

October 30-November 7: Grand National Livestock Exposition, Cow Palace, San Francisco.

November 18-19: California Wool Growers Convention, San Francisco.

1949—

February 1-4: National Wool Growers Convention, San Antonio, Texas.

## Public Relations Committee at Work



The Public Relations Committee appointed by President Pauly following the January convention is shown here in the Salt Lake offices of the National Wool Growers Association where they met on March 14 and 15 to work on a program to be submitted to the Executive Committee in August.

From left to right, Chairman Reynold A. Seaverson, president of the Wyoming Association; Walter A. Holt, secretary of the Oregon Association; Secretary Jones of the National, and John H. Breckenridge, president of the Idaho Association.



Large and enthusiastic crowds of housewives attend the cooking schools of the National Live Stock and Meat Board, in connection with which the lamb survey is now being made. This picture is of the last session of the Board's cooking school in Salt Lake City, Utah, March 30, 31 and April 1 and 2, 1948.

# Big Lamb Program Launched

## Consumer Survey and Educational Work Started

The National Live Stock and Meat Board reviews here the beginning steps it has taken in the nation-wide lamb promotion work approved by the Lamb Industry Committee during the convention of the National Wool Growers Association in Salt Lake City, Utah, in January this year. This committee, organized in 1945 by the National Wool Growers Association, is composed of representatives of the growers, feeders, packers and retailers. G. N. Winder of Craig, Colorado, past president of the National Wool Growers Association, is chairman of the committee.

Funds for the program are to come from the deduction of 75 cents per car of lambs marketed, 25 cents for the general work of the Meat Board and 50 cents for this special activity. On less than carload lots, the deduction asked is three-fifths of a cent per head, with one-fifth cent for general meat work of the Board and two-fifths for the special lamb program.

Packer support for the work is indicated in the Armour letter to plant and office managers and sheep buyers printed on page 21 of the March Wool Grower. Every effort is being made also to see that the collections are made on direct purchases and on feeder lambs. Copies of the instructions sent by J. C. Petersen, head of the Petersen Sheep Company, Spencer, Iowa,—one of the largest feeder buyers in the country—to his field men are being given the widest possible distribution among feeders, feeder buyers, and packers throughout the sheep country to get their cooperation.

So it looks as if a real lamb program were going to be possible. Your part will be to see that the deduction is made from any lambs you sell.—Ed.

A survey launched in cities across the country by the National Live Stock and Meat Board, is revealing some interesting, practical and valuable information concerning the consumer attitude toward lamb.

## What They Think About Lamb

This survey, which is being carried on among homemaker groups, is one phase of the Board's 1948 lamb program, nation-wide in scope, and spon-

sored by all segments of the industry—producers, feeders, packers and retailers—through the Lamb Industry Committee, created by the National Wool Growers Association in 1945.

Conducted to date in eight cities, the survey is bringing out facts concerning the use of lamb by homemakers, the availability of lamb on retail markets in different areas, the relation of lamb prices to the price of other meats, the

lamb cuts which appear to be in greatest popularity, and other factors.

The cities covered thus far in this effort are Elgin and Waukegan, Illinois; Fort Worth and Houston, Texas; Phoenix, Arizona; Huron and Sioux Falls, South Dakota; and Santa Ana, California.

Taking these cities into consideration the results of the survey show that an average of 93 percent of the women questioned had at one time or another eaten lamb. The best records in that phase have been recorded in Elgin, Waukegan and Santa Ana, with 98 percent of the homemakers answering in the affirmative. This contrasts with the reports from Sioux Falls and Huron, South Dakota, where the percentages were 89 and 84 respectively.

Answers of homemakers to the question, "Do you like lamb?" revealed considerable variation. As an average for the eight cities, 74 percent stated that they like lamb. The percentage was above the average in Elgin, Phoenix and Santa Ana, where approximately 82 percent expressed a liking for this meat. In Fort Worth, Sioux Falls and Huron, however, the figures were lower, with only 59 percent, 65 percent and 67 percent of the homemakers answering "Yes" to the question.

The survey has brought out some interesting information as to how often homemakers serve lamb in their homes.



As an average for the eight cities, the reports show that 18 percent serve lamb once a week, 6 percent serve it twice a week, and 43 percent serve it once a month. Thirty-three percent, or one of every three homemakers, asserted that they have never served lamb. Here again, a considerable variation as regards different cities, is shown. Although an average of 67 percent of all women in these cities have served lamb, the figures were higher than this in Elgin, Waukegan and Santa Ana—being 82, 78 and 75 percent respectively.

In another phase of the survey homemakers were asked to state the choice of their families as regards three lamb dishes—roast lamb, lamb chops and lamb stew. In five of the eight cities, lamb chops led in preference. In three cities roast lamb was in first place. As an average for all cities, the vote was 50 percent for lamb chops as the favorite, 44 percent for roast lamb and 6 percent for lamb stew.

Thirty-two percent of the homemakers in cities surveyed thus far, assert that they have ordered lamb in a restaurant or hotel. In Phoenix, Elgin and Waukegan, however, 41 percent of the women have ordered lamb in a hotel or restaurant, while in Fort Worth and Sioux Falls the figure was only 21 percent.

In order to secure as complete data as possible on the availability of lamb on the retail market, all homemakers were asked the question, "Is lamb usually available at your market?"

As an average for all cities, four of every five homemakers, or 80 percent, stated that they could secure lamb at their markets. The figures show, however, that in Waukegan, 93 percent of the homemakers find lamb available when they go shopping. For the remaining cities the figures are as follows: Santa Ana, 90 percent; Elgin, 88 percent; Fort Worth, 87 percent; Sioux Falls, 77 percent; Houston, 74 percent; Phoenix, Arizona, 73 percent and Huron, 59 percent.

An average of 34 percent of homemakers in the eight cities, stated that their families like lamb just as well as other meats. The proportions in the various cities registering this opinion were as follows: Waukegan, 47 percent; Elgin, 45 percent; Houston, 43 percent; Phoenix, 37 percent; Santa Ana, 36 percent; Huron and Sioux Falls, 25 percent; and Fort Worth, 25 percent.

All homemakers were given a list of ten cuts and asked to indicate those

which they had served. The cuts checked in their respective order were as follows: (1) leg of lamb, (2) lamb loin chops, (3) lamb for stew, (4) lamb rib chops, (5) shoulder of lamb roast, (6) lamb shoulder chops, (7) ground lamb, (8) lamb shanks, (9) lamb breast, and (10) lamb riblets.

From the survey on the following question, "How in your opinion does lamb compare with other meat in price?" it was shown that 56 percent of the homemakers regarded lamb as being about the same price as that of other meats, 24 percent said it was lower in price and 20 percent said they believed it to be higher than other meats. Considering these figures, it seems evident that, in general, the price of lamb is believed to be on about the same level as the prices of beef, pork and veal.

About two of every three women reached in this survey, said they liked lamb when it was served to them at a friend's home or in a hotel or restaurant.



Miss Anna Bines of the National Live Stock and Meat Board showing Salt Lake housewives the proper way to broil lamb chops at the Salt Lake cooking school, March 30-April 2, 1948.

This is the preliminary report on this survey. It will be continued in many other cities—cities in sections of high as well as of low lamb consumption.

This survey is one of the three major activities for lamb promotion in the spring of 1948 approved by the Lamb Industry Committee at its meeting at the annual convention of the National Wool Growers Association in Salt Lake City in January this year.

## The New Lamb Program

The first impression of the committee was that a nation-wide survey should be conducted to furnish essential information which could be used as a basis in conducting future promotion activities.

The committee also endorsed the carrying out of all possible lamb promotion which could be conducted in connection with the regular activities of the Board.

A third phase, emphasized by the committee as an important part of the lamb promotion, was the setting up of a program, in which the Board's staff would work with the home economists of high schools, colleges and universities in areas of low lamb consumption.

After careful consideration it was decided that a home economist should be employed who would devote her full time to conducting lamb programs in these educational institutions, and at the same time, reach as many homemakers as possible in the cities on the program schedule.

This program involves two phases—(1) the demonstration of all methods of cooking lamb before high schools, college and university students; and (2) conducting a survey of consumer habits in the various cities.

In launching this program, it was the opinion of the planning committee that this type of promotion should be of special value since it will help sell the younger generation on the value of lamb and its place in the diet. It is recognized that this is especially important since most adults already have more or less fixed eating habits, not always easy to change.

This program was launched at Peoria, Illinois, during the week of March 15, with Miss Dorothy Holland in charge. From there Miss Holland will go to Springfield, Illinois; Cedar Rapids, Iowa; St. Paul, Minnesota, and other cities of the Central West. Later, the program will be carried into some of the southern cities where the consumption of lamb is known to be considerably below normal.

The Board's current lamb promotion program covers a variety of activities. It includes the furnishing of special material on lamb for the Nation's press, the preparation of script on lamb for radio stations, activities carried on with meat packers and retailers toward stimulating the sale of lamb, and direct contacts with homemakers, students and

business men through lamb lectures and demonstrations.

#### Lamb For The Nation's Press

During the last week in February, five lamb features were forwarded to more than 7,400 daily and weekly newspapers covering every State. These articles stressed the appetizing possibilities of certain lamb dishes, and included a question and answer feature on lamb, and lamb dish photographs.

Special stories with photographs featuring roast leg of lamb and lamb stew were included in the Board's Meat Feature Syndicate which went out on March 1 to 190 leading daily newspapers in 38 states with a combined circulation of more than 21 million.

#### Lamb On The Radio

The program for lamb carried on by radio was high-lighted by special radio script which went to the Nation's 954 commercial radio stations on March 1. The same script was sent to 145 key persons in the public utilities field and others who sponsor radio programs regularly.

The Board's field staff members, working in many cities, are putting lamb on the air as part of a service for the consuming public, these talks covering such topics as buying, selection and preparation of lamb.

#### Merchandising Lamb

During the month of February, a total of 1,769 retail meat dealers from 196 cities attended programs conducted by the Board's meat merchandising department. At these meetings, emphasis was placed on ideas for marketing heavy lambs. New ideas were introduced for the sale of heavy shoulders and legs.

These retailer meetings will reach into 40 cities across the country by June 1, and while in these cities, programs are conducted in high schools and colleges. Lamb demonstrations were presented before 10,980 high school students during the month of February, and also before business and professional men at luncheon of such service clubs as Lions, Rotary and Kiwanis.

#### Selection and Cooking Lamb

Lamb is coming in for its full share of recognition in the Board's cooking school program, sponsored by daily newspapers across the country. Dishes prepared from various lamb cuts are introduced each day on the stage. All methods of cooking lamb are demonstrated. Meal planning with lamb and its nutritive value are stressed by the

home economists of the Board's Homemakers' Service Department who conduct these programs.

### Feeder Effort for Lamb Work

As an example of cooperative effort on the part of feeder buyers in making collections for the support of lamb promotion work, copies of the letter below written by J. C. Petersen of the Petersen Sheep Company, Spencer, Iowa, have been sent to country buying points.

Spencer, Iowa  
December 10, 1947

Dear Fabe:

At a meeting of the National Lamb Industry Committee in Chicago December 7th a program was developed in an attempt to make lamb more acceptable to consumers. Since the war, lamb has not been popular in many consuming areas and the committee felt that it was high time that money was being raised and a constructive program was begun, particularly for educational purposes.

For the last five or six years, we have been making collections at most points for the National Livestock and Meat Board, but in looking over some of our cancelled checks for fat lambs, we find that at many places deductions were not made. While many of our purchases are made under many different conditions with many different kinds of marketing nevertheless, we know we can do a much better job.

In the past, the general charge for the N.L.M.B. has been 25 cents per car from the producer or feeder, which is matched by an additional 25 cents by the packer, making a total of 50 cents which is made available to the N.L.M.B. This fund, along with funds collected on hogs and cattle, goes into the general fund and is used in the interest of all meat. Starting a few years ago the National Wool Growers Association and the Nebraska Lamb Feeders Association began collecting an additional 50 cents per car, making a total of 75 cents from the producer or feeder. This last 50 cents was kept in a separate fund and has been used, and will in the future be used on lamb alone. These collections are now made at a number of terminal markets, and those responsible for their collections criticised the program because similar collections are not made on direct purchases. They have a very legitimate complaint and we want to put our house in order.

On all of our checkbooks there is a space marked "N.L.M.B." provided for the deduction of that fund. On purchases of less than carload lots, here at Spencer we have always collected 1 cent for every five lambs. Some of you buy with your own checkbooks. I am sure that you have a space for your deductions and you have been making the general fund deduction. However, what the committee desires is to secure this additional 50 cents for the special lamb fund. This deduction must be made at the point of purchase and therefore can not be left to the packers, but if the deduction is not made from the feeder or producer, the dealer should pay it or the buyer.

While we are not interested particularly in the purchase of fat lambs, many of you do buy quite a number and this collection could be built up into a reasonable sum. We can handle these collections through our office and remit them direct to the N.L.M.B. Actually, the 75 cents is still an infinitesimal sum. In Colorado and Nebraska the

Lamb Feeders Association collects 1 cent per head, which is what should also be done on all direct buying in the corn belt; but if we can collect the 75 cents we will have made a start. We believe that the bulk of the producers and feeders want this fund collected to provide a better market for their product.

Plans were also discussed for making this collection on feeder lambs. There will be requests made by the National Wool Growers organization at the various state association meetings that growers cooperate in collecting this fund on feeder lambs. We were asked to include in our contract a line stating that 75 cents per car will be deducted for an educational program on lamb. This we intend to do. We realize that as busy as our buyers are during the heavy shipping season, it is a real task to collect and isolate this fund.

The sellers of feeder lambs are just as much interested in trying to get better acceptance of lamb from the consumer as the feeder. I don't believe there is any lack of desire on the part of anyone to pay this amount. It is only the mechanics of getting the job done. The plans now are to employ lamb cooking and nutrition experts who will cover the colleges, universities, and schools, in an attempt to convince the younger generation of the desirability of lamb.

The organized growers in the west are serious about these collections and they believe that buyers of feeder lambs who cooperate in seriously trying to make this collection will over the years secure a better reception from informed growers.

We would sincerely appreciate your cooperation. In collecting this money all you have to do is deduct 75 cents per car, list it in the space already provided, and we will take care of the rest.

Yours very truly,

/s/ J. C. PETERSEN  
PETERSEN SHEEP COMPANY

### Retailers Asked to Push Lamb

"MEAT FACTS," a weekly comment distributed by the National Association of Retail Meat Dealers, Inc., on March 20, includes this statement:

"Lamb Production has been on the downgrade for several years, as the above figures partially indicate. The current feeling among lamb producers is that it is not worth their while to produce and that retailers have not given lamb the proper sales promotion it deserves. Every retailer should ask himself whether this statement applies to him.

"Lamb is and should continue to be an important segment of the meat business. We strongly urge retailers to give lamb every consideration possible in promoting the product in their communities. Another aspect of the situation is that continued depletion of flocks will make the supply of lamb really scarce and the price high. High prices invariably reflect unfavorably upon retailers, whether such high prices are or are not their fault."

# Why Core Test?

By Henry R. Keller,  
In Charge Denver Wool Laboratory  
U. S. Department of Agriculture

"A great number of wool growers have been visiting the Denver Laboratory," writes Mr. Keller, "and in general, we find that the average wool grower is very much in the dark as to the methods and procedures of obtaining shrinkages on wool clips by means of the core testing. As a result, we have attempted to prepare a non-technical article describing core testing, which may be of interest to your readers."

**CORE-TESTING** of wools to determine shrinkage has been done successfully for quite some time. Nevertheless, a number of questions have been asked concerning methods of determining shrinkage percentages. These questions have arisen, no doubt, because many growers and other interested people have not had the opportunity to see how the core-testing is done or how the cored samples are processed in the laboratory.

There is nothing mysterious about the test. It is a simple matter of determining the impurities or foreign matter in a wool sample and calculating the relationship of these impurities to the wool in its original grease state. The percentage figure thus obtained is called shrinkage.

The core test is made only on graded wools and on original bag wools of sufficient uniformity. Wool in the bags is sampled by using a hand electric drill motor fitted with a coring tube approximately 30 inches long. This tube has a circular blade on one end that can be replaced as it wears out.

The number of bags from which cores are taken and the number of cores per bag are determined by the number of bags in the lot. For example, if there were 50 bags in a lot of wool, 15 of these bags would be core sampled, and 7 cores would be taken from different locations in each bag.<sup>1</sup> This would be a total of 105 cores making up the samples representing the entire lot. Drawing samples in this way enables the lab-

oratory to have a good representative portion of the lot for testing.

Wool that makes up a core sample is first weighed when it is received at the laboratory in its moisture-proof bag. Weighing in the moisture-proof container prevents the addition or loss of any moisture whatsoever—the sample has the same moisture content as when it was drawn. After weighing, the sample is placed in a Wilson-type dust-er<sup>2</sup> where it has the tags and dust removed. Each bit of dust and tags is saved and weighed. At this point in processing, the sample is checked by adding up three figures. These figures are the weight of dusted wool, weight of dust, and weight of tags—all of which add up to the weight of the sample at the time it was received.

The next step is blending the dusted wool so that it is thoroughly mixed. This mixing process is done by hand and enables the operator to draw representative scouring and impurities samples. Double, triple or quadruple scouring samples are drawn from each whole sample as a safeguard against any possible error.

Scouring amounts to washing the samples in a soap and water bath. A small amount of soda ash is added to soften the water. Each sample is put through two soap baths and one rinsing bath and goes through hand wringers between each tub. During the scouring process each sample is enclosed in an individual mesh bag. After scouring, the samples are brought to an air dry condition. They are then bone-dried to prevent inaccurate calculations as a result of atmospheric moisture changes. The bone-drying process is done by forcing hot air upward through the sample, thus removing all moisture. The weight obtained after drying is the scouring moisture-free wool weight. At this stage the scouring wool is sampled for the impurities that remain. The impurities ordinarily remaining in scouring wool are sand, grease, and vegetable material (small seeds, burrs, etc.).

<sup>2</sup> A dusting machine that knocks dust and hard tags from the wool developed by Professor J. F. Wilson, University of California.

The percentage of vegetable matter is determined by dissolving the wool in hot sodium hydroxide (lye) solution, straining the vegetable matter out, drying and weighing. In this procedure the vegetable matter is not affected by the lye solution.

The ash test is made by completely burning up the wool and all organic matter, thus leaving the sand as a residue. This remaining sand is carefully weighed.

To arrive at the amount of grease remaining in the scouring wool, boiling alcohol is run through the wool to dissolve all the fats and greases left. After a sufficient time all the grease will have been removed from the sample. The alcohol is then evaporated off, and the remaining grease weighed.

Separate samples were drawn from the scouring wool in order to run a test for each of the three impurities. The weight of these impurities was then subtracted from the weight of the sample in order to arrive at the pure wool content on a bone-dry basis.

If the shrinkage figure were based on this bone-dry pure wool figure, it would be assumed that there is no moisture in scouring wool, nor any impurities, which, of course, is not the case. In all shrinkage figures, the fact that wool has some moisture, unless otherwise designated, is taken into consideration. It gathers this moisture from the surrounding atmosphere. Scouring wool, as has been pointed out, also has a small percentage of impurities, even after the most careful scouring. The moisture and impurities contained in scouring wool vary greatly. However, it is possible to measure the impurities and dry the scouring wool so no moisture whatsoever remains. Obviously, under normal conditions, scouring wool would contain some moisture and some impurities. By testing the scouring wool for impurities, and by bone-drying, as described, the wool sample is brought to a moisture-free, impurity-free basis. This is the absolute clean content of the lot. To the weight of the moisture-free, impurity-free sample is added 14 percent which is known as the regain per-

(Continued on page 40)



# Stockmen's Use of Public Lands

By H. Bryon Mock, Regional Administrator for Colorado and Utah, Bureau of Land Management

There has been so much emotion mixed up in the discussion of the public land question since August, 1946, when stockmen first proposed that the Taylor Act be amended to permit the sale of grazing lands administered under that act to the stockmen who wished to buy them, and so much written and said by people with only a superficial knowledge of the public land problem, that this intelligent statement by Mr. Mock should be read with considerable appreciation by everyone interested in this question.

Mr. Mock's statement was presented to the Public Lands Subcommittee of the Natural Resources Department of the United States Chamber of Commerce in Salt Lake City, February 24, 1948. The Salt Lake meeting was one of a series this group from the U. S. Chamber of Commerce is holding in the process of formulating a policy on the public land question.—Ed.

**T**HE Bureau of Land Management is a new organization created under the Third Reorganization Plan of 1946 but it comes from ancient parentage. It is a merger of the General Land Office, formed in 1812, and the Grazing Service, formed under the Taylor Grazing Act of 1934. Subsequent to the merger in 1946, the Bureau was organized along regional lines, with offices in Portland for the Northwest (Washington, Oregon, and Idaho); San Francisco for California and Nevada; Albuquerque for Arizona and New Mexico; Billings for Montana, Wyoming, and the public lands in the States of North Dakota and South Dakota, and Nebraska; and Salt Lake City for Colorado and Utah.

## What the Bureau of Land Management Is

The Bureau operates through district offices for grazing, public surveys, and land office matters. In addition there were field offices of the range development service to take care of improvements on lands outside of grazing districts. The Bureau is also responsible for the Oregon and California revested lands, the lands in Oregon representing

one of the best stands of timber in the United States. Withdrawals for the various public agencies are handled as they have been by the General Land Office since 1812. The transfers of ownership of the public lands by homesteads, exchanges with the States and



H. Bryon Mock

private individuals, patents for mining, and other means, are handled by the Bureau, as are management practices and leases for use of the resources.

**Over 180-million acres of the public domain, which at one time amounted to one and a half billion acres within the Continental United States, are still classified as vacant and unreserved. This means that they have not been in demand and withdrawn for any of the major withdrawals, such as forests, reclamation parks, or even Indians, nor have they been suitable for disposal to private ownership through homesteads, mining patents, desert-land entries, or any of the multiple other laws which allow the Federal Government to dispose of its public lands. These lands are essentially submarginal for all other uses of an agricultural character except grazing. The resources which they contain are, of course, of great but still uninventoried value.**

A word about myself is unimportant, but I am a lawyer by training, having been chief counsel of the former Grazing Service prior to the War. Upon my return, I had barely gotten off the boat before I was at work as an assistant to Rex L. Nicholson, who had been requested by the Secretary of the Interior to make an analysis of the problems arising from creation of the Bureau of Land Management, with particular emphasis on the disagreements which were then raging between the livestock industries and the Grazing Service.

We worked on that study from July until the first of December, 1946, and at that time I was appointed as regional administrator for Colorado and Utah, one of the first regions formed under the new organization.

The regional administration now supervises all field work within its area formerly performed by both the Grazing Service and the General Land Office. This includes public surveys of the lands, the maintenance of the cadastral survey and mineral survey records, the maintenance of the basic land status records of all public lands, the receipt and processing of applications under the multitude of public-land laws, sometimes estimated at 5,000, although probably no more than a hundred are truly active; the field examination work on those applications, and the administration of grazing districts under the Taylor Grazing Act. I particularly want to make it clear that my position is not one primarily concerned with grazing nor with any other special part of our program. It is a responsibility for an integrated general land program and my function is not to supersede the field staffs which did and do exist but to bring the level of decision and coordination down from Washington and closer to the problems that are being handled. It would have been possible today to have our range management man come and present a full discussion in far more detail than I aspire to present on grazing matters, but it is my understanding this committee is concerned with the over-all problem of the public lands, the proper protection of the public interest,



J. A. Krug, Secretary of the Interior, and Marion Clawson, recently appointed Director of the Bureau of Land Management.

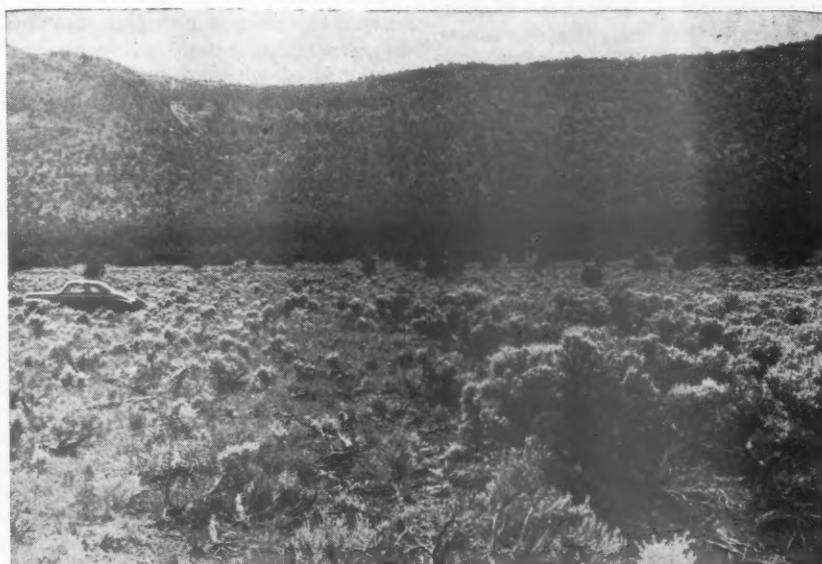
and the recognition of the problems of all elements of our society. For that reason my statement deals with the general problems, although it may of necessity emphasize the grazing situation because of the intense discussion which has been carried on concerning private versus public lands in the last two years.

The personnel of the Bureau of Land Management in this region has been specifically instructed by me to refrain from participating in the controversy with which all of you are acquainted concerning private ownership. As individuals we cannot help but have deep convictions but the problem is one of too great importance to be diverted into an apparent argument between sponsors of the sacred institution of private ownership and bureaucrats anxious to perpetuate their jobs. It is our belief that the true issues have been more closely approached by our restricting ourselves—as we believe we should confine ourselves—to the presentation of facts to all parties concerned rather than by our being participants in the arguments.

### Some Historical Background

However, the so-called private versus public lands controversy is one which, in my opinion, has not been dissolved down to its fundamental issues. It seems to have gone off on an emotional side rather than a reasonable one, with the result that it probably has become unfair to both sides. So that my position is clear, let me give you a little background.

In the early days of this country we had one and a half billion acres of public lands. Initially, large portions were disposed of for revenue as rapidly as possible, and subsequently, about the time of Lincoln, we entered into a set-



Typical of the range improvement work of the Grazing Service of the Department of the Interior is this picture taken on June 4, 1947, about 20 miles north of Parowan, Utah, in the Virgin Grazing District. The reseeded area on the left shows an excellent stand of crested wheatgrass two years old and 8 to 10 inches high. Conversely on the right in the untreated area is almost worthless sage brush.

tlement period. Conservation measures became effective before the end of the Nineteenth Century, but were consummated in the passage of the Taylor Act in 1934. The date of 1934 is important, but I do not mean to imply that conservation practices were not in substantial effect prior to that time. The National Parks, to preserve scenic resources, the Bureau of Recla-

mation, the Forest Service—to name a few—have been effectively active and have done outstanding work since around the turn of the century. But the very effectiveness of their work was creating another problem. As the withdrawals were made for these purposes and the sound conservation practices which they sponsored were put into effect, the use of the lands under their control required adjustment, and the livestock industry which had been using these lands was squeezed out upon the vacant, unappropriated public lands. At first there were vast areas to absorb the livestock use but by 1934 the total remaining unreserved, vacant, and unappropriated public lands in the Continental United States were down to 180-million acres.

### Priorities and Rights

The Taylor Grazing Act of 1934 was passed to put those last remaining areas under public administration. The standards outlined in the act and implemented by the regulations, provided a priority claim to grazing privileges for the

established users and allowed the stabilizing of the industry, substantially as it had been operating. We have heard a great deal about the abuse of that open public land and how it had been overgrazed, and I don't believe that you would get an argument from the stockmen on that point if you limit the discussion to the period prior to 1934. The men who used the range

did it in competition with their fellow stockmen. In some areas sheer necessity had forced the men of the livestock industry to come to an agreement on use so that they would not liquidate one another, but in most instances it was first come, first served, and if you tried to conserve the range, you would often find that you arrived too late for your stock to get any feed or that the forage that you left in the interest of conservation was taken by some other livestock, forced to do so by necessity.

We can criticize that type of bitter competition that was detrimental to the range but we must ask ourselves what we would have done under similar circumstances. In fairness to the stockman, it must be noted that there is no stronger group of supporters of sound conservation on the public domain than the stockmen who use it. Since 1934, when an orderly use of the public range began to be put into effect—and that use was supervised by the former Grazing Service—sound conservation practices by the stockmen have been evident everywhere. Of course, there may have been abuses; numerically they may be numerous, for there are 22,000 permittees or licensees in the grazing districts, but proportionately those who abuse are few.

Now the importance of the date 1934 is that it removed the "sponge" that could absorb the excess of stock squeezed by conservation measures from reclamation withdrawals, national parks, national forests, and similar areas. For the first time the stockmen faced a situation where they had no place to turn if it was found they had too many head to graze upon the administered areas. It was inevitable that they should begin to look around for some type of security to cushion them against their personal economic adjustments. Collectively the effect on the livestock industry of the adjustments in use of the public lands is slow and relatively minor, but as it affects an individual operator, it may be sudden and catastrophic.

One other point, the stockman does not have a right to graze on the public lands under the Taylor Act. He may have a right to a priority as long as the lands are available for grazing, but he has no right which can prevent the lands' being put to some other use. The key case which thoroughly discusses this problem is one decided by Justice Harold M. Stephens of the

**Federal Circuit Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia. Justice Stephens is a native of Salt Lake City and has recently been elevated to become the Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia. His opinion is an outstanding one on the matter and says in effect that a person given a grazing privilege under the Taylor Act cannot be deprived of that privilege even by the Secretary of the Interior until the laws for removing the lands from grazing districts have been properly complied with. The stockman therefore has no right to demand that the land be made available for grazing for his benefit but if he qualifies under the Taylor Act and the regulations, he can enforce the right to a priority so long as the lands are available for grazing and he complies with the requirements.**

#### **The Real Point at Issue in Public versus Private Ownership Controversy**

Against this background we can see the inevitability of the controversy which broke out into the open in August, 1946, when a group of stockmen began a movement to acquire the public lands on which they were grazing. It appears to me that the issue has been improperly developed, that the question is not whether one believes in private ownership or public ownership but how the individual stockman can be protected in his business when the inevitable adjustments come. It makes no difference whether these grazing lands are in private or in public ownership if they are demanded for a higher economic use. When the demand comes, they will be converted into farming lands, reclamation areas, forest withdrawals, areas for military maneuvers, mineral developments, oil and gas activities, or any of the many other uses which are of higher economic benefit than grazing. The Taylor Act itself upon analysis reveals that use of these lands for grazing is at the foot of the priorities. No individual, including the stockman, has attempted to argue that if an area can properly be farmed, it should be retained for grazing. The increased feed that can be produced from farming would be of more benefit to the stockmen than the mere use of range grasses. We all must face the inevitable. Despite the vast areas of public lands, there is a continual reduction, even though it may be slight, in the remaining areas. We cannot stop that reduction. We must look to

methods of cushioning the readjustment and of preserving an essential industry through conservation measures to protect and improve the land. The individual stockman, of course, wishes to have protection against the time when the land he is using may be withdrawn from a grazing district. He doesn't wish to stop that development; he wants protection and that is the point at issue, it appears to me, in the controversy which has been labeled "public versus private ownership."

#### **Stockmen as Conservationists**

As I have said, the Bureau felt that we should refrain from the argument regarding ownership of the lands and let it be settled, if possible, on the merits. It appears that at some point the controversy became one which the public was led to believe was between conservationists and the livestock industry. It appeared that the livestock men using the public lands were nothing but rapers of the range, that the only interests conserving our great resource of the public lands were various conservation groups. In fairness to the stockmen we should note that since 1934 over \$29,000,000 has been expended on improvements for the public lands and approximately 25 percent, or over \$7,000,000, was not provided by Federal appropriations. This substantial portion has come largely from the stockmen themselves, who felt that with a stabilized use of the public lands, it was to their interest, as well as to that of the public, to make range improvements to increase the usability of the land through proper conservation practices. The \$29,000,000 represents all expenditures, including those under the Civilian Conservation Corps. The present value of these improvements, despite depreciation, is probably little, if any, less. The stockmen have sponsored reseedling programs, proper seasons of use, supervised trailing, and other important measures. Last year when the discussion of the budget of the grazing activities of the Bureau of Land Management made it appear that there would not be sufficient supervision in the field to enforce the proper use of the grazing districts, it was the stockmen who dug into their own funds to provide money to keep Federal employees at work protecting the Federal ranges.

In this region of Colorado and Utah alone, and it was true in varying de-



greens in other regions, over one-half of the money necessary for paying district grazing personnel of the Bureau was contributed (as authorized by the Taylor Act) by the stockmen themselves. It is that group which has been accused of ignoring sound conservation measures and though the accusation may have been justified prior to 1934, their definite and affirmative acts in time of need justify our calling them active conservationists.

**I have only praise for the fine work that the conservation groups of the country have done in protecting wildlife, in protecting watersheds, and developing the recreational resources of our country. Their work has been outstanding and is deserving of high commendation, but when the proper administration of 180-million acres of public domain was in jeopardy, it was not those groups who most actively protected the public interest, it was the stockmen. And the stockmen did it at the time when they were under attack for being against conservation. They didn't take time to make speeches, they acted.**

Now a word concerning the program of the Bureau of Land Management. We are concerned with proper conservation of resources: that includes watershed protection, the forage, the timber on land under our control, oil and gas, minerals, and all the other resources. Concerning watersheds and forage, we use a definition of conservation which may leave something to be desired as a definition but we believe in "use without using up." It is interesting to note—at a meeting of the Associated Civic Clubs of Northern Utah at Brigham, Utah, the latter part of last week (February 27-28) a definition of watershed lands was expressed which attempted to fix a limit to the areas to be included. Actually, every square foot of the country is a part of some watershed and we cannot talk toward logical conclusions until we break the lands into logical classifications that allow a proper decision on what lands require public ownership and which can properly go into private control, assuming that only the watershed question is involved.

In addition to and consistent with our devotion to conservation, the Bureau is disposing of lands that public interest does not demand be retained

in Federal ownership. There are laws on the books that go back to the early days of our country providing for such disposition. There are the homestead laws, those dealing with leasing and patenting of mineral claims, laws providing for State selections, and exchanges—between States, local governments, or private individuals—of their lands for those federally owned. One of the laws deals with the sale of isolated tracts and disposals are being made under it. Also, the Bureau is responsible for the management of the lands remaining under its control to facilitate and stabilize livestock operations, to make available through lease, as well as by sale and other transfers of title, the lands for mineral development, homesteads, local airports, and numerous other uses. Our management program is concerned with all public interests not only the industries of mining and livestock but the protection of wildlife, watersheds, recreational values, and the like.

Concerning our method of operation we are, through our regional organization, attempting to work out our plan of operations through close cooperation with local and State agencies. We feel that no overall land program can be sound unless it is based upon proper attention to the numerous local problems. The departmental policy has been to decentralize activities of the Bureau so that action can be taken as near the source of problems as possible. The Congressmen and Senators have heartily endorsed such a goal but there appeared in section 8 of the Interior Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1948, a clause which prohibited transferring any of the functions then being performed by the Bureau in Washington to the field. The sponsors of that provision have not proclaimed themselves, and the Congress is at the present considering a bill which will repeal this section 8 and permit the transfer of functions to the field.

#### Use of Advisory Boards

**Another method of operation which will be of interest to this Committee is the use of advisory boards in administration of our grazing districts. The remark has been made that the advisory boards run our districts but this is unjustified in its inference. The boards are composed of elected representatives of the stockmen using the**

**range. The members are men with years of experience in the livestock industry and in the areas concerned. Their recommendations to the district grazer are generally sound concerning the qualifications of applicants and the types of improvements and range protective activities which are most practical. Because of the calibre of the men on those boards it is no surprise to me that the district graziers seldom find it necessary to overrule them. One member of each board is a wildlife representative to see that the livestock is not given an undue priority over game in the use of the public lands. It is these men who were close to the advantages of proper administration of our public lands who demonstrated their status as conservationists in action when proper administration was jeopardized. It is these men, despite the criticism leveled against them, who rose to the defense of public administration to these lands to prevent the possibility of returning to the old uncontrolled competitive use of the lands that did so much damage prior to 1934.**

The grazing part of our program is handled by district graziers and the head of the division of grazing on the regional staff. It is a responsibility of the regional administrators and of the Director not only to facilitate that administration but also to see that the other uses of the public lands which we have discussed are kept in proper focus.

#### Unique Education

On April 30 and May 1, the students of the California State Polytechnic College hold their 16th Annual Poly Royal—a progress event for 2500 students (all male) in eleven agricultural, seven industrial and five science and humanities majors on the San Luis Obispo campus.

Each department displays the activities it has carried on during the past year, with emphasis on Poly's unique "upside down" system of education which gives the student practical training in his major field from the start of his college career. Poly Royal also shows the public how Poly's project works, wherein students actually own and produce meat animals, crops, milk and all of the many products of the farm and ranch.

As for entertainment, the show goes all the way from an imported Queen to rodeos, barbecue and athletic contests. Summed up, it is a "country fair" on a college campus that has brought well-earned fame to this unique institution.

## American Wool Council's 1948 Policies

THE Policy Committee of the American Wool Council met on February 25, 1948, in the Council's New York office, 1450 Broadway. Present were Harry Devereaux, Council president; G. N. Winder, Craig, Colorado; J. B. Wilson, McKinley, Wyoming; Steve Stumberg, Sanderson, Texas; Walter Netsch, Vice President, Armour & Company; J. Kenneth Sexton, Willows, California; Curt Forstmann of Forstmann Woolen Company; Dave Judd, National Wool Marketing Corporation, Clyde Moore, Colonial Wool Company; and Executive Director F. E. Ackerman. After much discussion the following conclusions were reached:

(1) It was agreed that the Council would forward the four-year research program to increase the use values of medium wools which was proposed by the Council as a co-operative undertaking with the International Wool Secretariat. Mr. Ackerman was authorized to bring the matter to the attention of American wool interests, including dealers and manufacturers, and to work with the Research Institute at Princeton in formulating a complete program.

The Policy Committee was informed by Mr. Ackerman that Earl Newsom, public relations counsel to the International Wool Secretariat in this country, had told him informally that the Secretariat was willing to expend from \$25,000 to \$40,000 yearly on the project. Up to March 19, no written confirmation of this verbal statement had been received. Mr. Newsom has informed Mr. Ackerman that before there is even a tentative written acceptance, definite approval must be received from the Secretariat principals in Australia, New Zealand and South Africa by the Secretariat officials in London.

(2) The Council was instructed to carry out the publication of its proposed definitive manual on the present status and scope for shrink resistant processes for wool. This manual is now in work and will be published not later than May 1. Its editorial board will consist of the technical chiefs of Forstmann, Botany and Pacific Mills.

(3) The Council was instructed to carry out, in cooperation with Mr. Wilson of the National Wool Growers Association, proposed investigation into the feasibility of changing existing specifications for military uniforms which now call for a fine wool which is not available.

(4) The Policy Committee approved the proposed publication, "Wool Facts for Educators," which is to be begun as a four-leaf publication recording pertinent facts on the fashion and utility values of wool directed toward educators, personnel training departments and advertising departments of retail stores, and to all groups interested in wool or wool products.

(5) The Policy Committee approved the Council's proposed program to publish a book on knitting and the care of clothing for the Girl Scouts of America, beginning with the New York chapter, which will re-

quire 10,000 copies. The life of this book is expected to be ten years.

(6) It was agreed that the Home Sewing Contest, with the concluding fashion show at the National Convention for the National Wool Growers Association would be continued in 1948. Definite arrangements as to scope of the contest and the rules under which it shall be conducted are now under way.

(7) The retail training course, consisting of brochures used by some 5,000 retail stores in the United States, will be continued.

(8) The Policy Committee approved the undertaking begun by the Council with co-operation of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, in a projected survey of clothing preference of the American public. Meetings have already been held with respect to this with representatives of various bureaus of the Department and the survey will be made with money from the Hope-Flannagan funds.

(9) The following services of the Council will be continued during 1948: Woolfacts News Service, Fabrics and Fashions News Service, Feature and Pictorial Service, Radio Script Service, Periodical Publications Service.

(10) The Policy Committee approved the proposal that efforts be made to have the Department of Agriculture contribute funds to the proposed four-year research program.

## Knit, Knit, Knit

### American Wool Council Tying Wool's Story in with Knitting Projects

AS early as ten months ago the American Wool Council saw in the up-rising interest in knitting a tremendous news peg for widespread wool promotion and wool education. Its first project along this line was introduction of the "fraternity knit" idea. This project entailed the designing of knitted wool socks, monogrammed with fraternity letters and photographed in the hands of students in eleven large colleges in the United States. A series of news pictures and stories followed. Special information was sent to college clubs and organizations interested in having initials charted. Before the project was closed, the idea of monogrammed socks had been extended to include monogrammed woolen ties and other accessories of interest to college students. Stories and photographs concerning this new college fad were placed in the hands of hundreds of millions of readers throughout the nation.

Immediately following "fraternity knits," the American Wool Council

published its booklet, "Knit It Yourself—for Fun and Fashion," a brochure containing up-to-the-minute patterns for teen-age and college knitted apparel. This booklet has now resulted in more than 12,000 requests from individual libraries, department stores, women's clubs, etc. The Australian Government and the Dominion of Canada have requested permission to reproduce the booklet for consumption among Australian and Canadian knitters. Built on a thread of continuity in the whole knitting picture, the booklet has two pages devoted to "fraternity knit" patterns.

"Knit It Yourself—for Fun and Fashion" was published by the American Wool Council in consultation with Junior Bazaar. With each booklet Junior Bazaar sent out a questionnaire on knitting. Returns from this poll are now in and show that from a sampling of more than 10,000 typical college students in 1800 of the Nation's major colleges, an average of ten out of fifteen college women knit. Other valuable information appearing in the poll indicates that college girls prefer to make sweaters, socks and mittens rather than such time-consuming articles as afghans and major wardrobe items. The poll also showed that more college girls knit in New England than in any other area in the United States. There appeared to be very little interest in crocheting among college girls. Such work as that entailed in the above two projects naturally resulted in much newsworthy data, all of which easily carried stories showing the general merits of wool, how wool offers maximum returns in wearability and beauty. Even in stories concerning such well-worn topics as How to Wash a Sweater Properly, and How to Store Knitted Items could be freshened up and used as a special feature when merged with new and timely statistics on knitting interest.

Among all ages and groups of women in the United States today knitting interest is definitely on the up-surge. The fact gives the American Wool Council full justification in turning a very strong spotlight on a "fad" that is fast becoming a tremendous and profitable factor to the wool industry. Knitting can no longer be considered an incidental tenet to the picture of domestic wool.

The woman who knits with wool is clearly aware of the basic qualities that make this fiber a fine apparel material.

The American Wool Council is directing its attention to increasing the number of the Nation's knitters. It is doing this through consistently releasing news stories, and sending educational materials to primary, secondary and higher institutions of learning. The activity is also being carried to organizations of adult women.

Currently, the American Wool Council is working on a project with a national children's organization which will result in the Council's statement on knitting and wool falling into the hands of more than 35,000,000 youngsters. This project, due to its tremendous coverage, will be at least a five-year undertaking, and will include distribution of a specifically prepared brochure and a series of wool charts for use in schools.

On May 29, the Council will conclude a contest now going forward among 7,000 club women in the Federation of Long Island Women's Clubs. Prizes in this competition are being awarded by top-ranking yarn companies in the Nation. A representative of the American Wool Council will preside at the exhibition and the awarding of prizes at the Garden City Hotel, Garden City, New York. Publicity on this project should result in increased interest in knitting in many sections of New York State.

In next year's Home Sewing Contest, now being planned by the National Wool Growers Association and the American Wool Council, there will be an entire section devoted to the subject of knitting. Details of this particular project have not yet been released by the Council and all plans concerning the competition are in a formative state.

Due to the fact that the American Wool Council is constantly moving on all fronts of wool promotion, including fashion, wool care, brochure publication and scores of other wool promoting facets, the work it is doing today on knitting has attracted widespread interest from the yarn industry. Only a small part of each month's time schedule has been devoted to work on knitting projects but the all-over results in clippings, requests for information, etc., shows that knitting is one of the best possible spring boards for getting the story of wool before the American public.



Claire Whipple, vice president (left); D. C. Robison, president (center), and George N. Swallow, secretary, of the United Stockmen's Association at annual meeting in Ely, Nevada.

## Nevada Stockmen Hold Annual Meeting

A group of stockmen from White Pine County and surrounding area of eastern Nevada gathered in Ely on Saturday, March 13, for a constructive afternoon meeting and a highly entertaining evening banquet and dance. The occasion was the first annual meeting of the United Stockmen's Association. This joint organization of cattle and sheep growers was set up in the spring of 1947.

The excellent attendance and interest in the first annual meeting is ample evidence of the good work of the association's officers; namely, Doyle C. Robison, president; Clair Whipple, vice president; and George Swallow, secretary.

In addition to the President and Secretary, speakers at the afternoon business session included Vernon Metcalf, Reno, consultant both to the Central Committee of the Nevada State Grazing Board and also to the Nevada Wool Growers Association; William B. Wright, past president, American National Livestock Association, Deeth; Wayne Seacrist, president, White Pine Chamber of Commerce, Ely; P. P. Hoover, president, White Pine County Farm Bureau; George Ogilvie, past president, Nevada State Farm Bureau Federation; and Edwin E. Marsh, assistant secretary, National Wool Growers Association.

Mr. A. L. Puccinelli, district attorney of Elko, kept things humming as general toastmaster at the Saturday evening

banquet. A floor show and dance completed the evening. Success of the event assures its being made an annual affair.

Most of the sheep growers in the United Stockmen's Association are also members of the Nevada Wool Growers Association, affiliated with the National Wool Growers Association.

## Livestock Marketing Meeting

THE Producers Livestock Marketing Association, with headquarters at Salt Lake City, Utah, will hold its Annual Membership Meeting on Thursday, April 22, 1948, at the Newhouse Hotel, in Salt Lake City, Utah.

A luncheon at 12:30 p.m. with a guest speaker will begin the sessions, which will be immediately followed by the business session:

### Program

President's Remarks—W. D. Beers, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Report of Manager—I. H. Jacob, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Operations at Various Markets by Managers at:

Ogden—Perry Holley.

Denver—Ben Duke.

Los Angeles—Arthur J. Burnett.

North Salt Lake—Van Moss.

Phoenix—Wm. F. Barker.

"Cooperative Livestock Marketing"—P. O. Wilson, Manager National Livestock Producers, Chicago, Ill.

Discussion.

Election of Directors.





—Photo by Will C. Minor

A scene in the Fruita Reserve (Grand Mesa National Forest) on August 5, 1947. Can you find the sheep in the tall grass? This is one of the areas on which reductions are being made for range protection.

## The Washington Forest Grazing Conference

A Report by W. L. Dutton, Chief,  
Division of Range Management,  
U. S. Forest Service

A report of the conference between the stockmen's committee and Secretary Anderson and officials of the Forest Service in Washington on February 27 and 28 and March 2 and 3, as given by Messrs. G. N. Winder and J. B. Wilson appeared in the *National Wool Grower* for March, 1948, page 11.

Since that time, Mr. Dutton has covered the conference in a letter to regional foresters and directors. The resume of the conference included in that letter, dated March 3, 1948, is given here.

**F**OLLOWING is a brief resume of the more important topics discussed and action taken:

### National Advisory Appeals Board

Outgrowth of Barrett Committee Recommendation No. 3. No crystallized thinking on part of Joint Committee prior to discussion here, except desire to have a board which could hear appeals after they leave the Chief and before they go to the Secretary. After a good deal of discussion, both in this office and with the Secretary, the Committee favors a board, to be appointed by the Secretary, and made up of members who have no direct interest in Federal lands or resources thereon.

We agreed to explore the whole question thoroughly with the Solicitor's office and members of the Secretary's office, then submit a tentative plan to the Joint Committee for their review and suggestions. Any final plan agreed upon by the Joint Committee and the Forest Service would, of course, have to have the approval of the Secretary before becoming effective.

The Joint Committee agreed throughout the discussion that such a board would be advisory only and without administrative authority.

It was also agreed that such a board would consider important matters of policy or programs and not individual appeal cases unless some cases involve important policy matters.

### Forestry Advisory Boards at National Level

Both the Joint Committee and the Chief's office recognize the need for permanent boards at the national level, made up of forest permittees selected probably on a State basis, and qualified to advise the Chief on policies pertaining to range management and administration. The present Forest Advisory Committees of the two national livestock associations, except for the Chairmen, do not have the permanence and continuity of office required for effective service. Therefore, it was agreed that boards thus to be established would replace the present Forestry Committees but in no sense be divorced from the national associations.

The ideal method for selecting the members of the national boards would be for each State board, where one exists, to select its representative on the national board. Where no such board exists, or where the State board is inoperative, the national association would appoint a qualified permittee from the State concerned.

As the matter stands we have agreed to write our Regional Foresters outlining the results of our discussions here and asking them to explore the question with their State livestock associations and advisory boards. Copies of such letter will be sent to the members of the Joint Committee who took part in the meetings here; also to the secretaries of the American National Live Stock Association and the National Wool Growers Association. The two national associations will then get in touch with the State livestock associations advising them of the proposal and giving such instructions or suggestions as they deem necessary.

Upon completion of organization of a National Forest Advisory Board for each of the two national associations, these boards would then select and agreed upon number of their members to make up a joint committee or board representing the two Nationals in such manner as the present Joint Committee.

Incidentally, both the Joint Committee and we believe that many of the questions, appeals, or complaints which otherwise might go to a National Advisory Appeals Board, would be screened out and resolved by the cooperative efforts of the Forest Service and the national advisory board or boards. That would be a significant accomplishment.

#### **Moratorium**

Discussed at considerable length. The Joint Committee still feels that the Forest Service should declare a moratorium in order to allow more time to investigate those ranges where adjustments are planned. We maintained our position that range and watershed conditions on many areas are too serious to justify a moratorium, and that a three-year wait wouldn't prove much.

During the meeting with Secretary Anderson he said that in good conscience he could not agree to a moratorium where delays meant further damage to the range. He particularly stressed watershed-range relationships.

The Secretary also emphasized that he wanted the Forest Service to proceed with caution; to spread necessary heavy cuts over a reasonable period; and to continue to study the problem, especially the heavy reduction cases, to see whether the final cuts might not be necessary or, perhaps, postponed.

#### **Grazing Capacities**

Indicative of the importance of this topic, one of the members of the Joint Committee said, in effect: "If and when, and I hope when, this question of capacity has been resolved, and everyone is in agreement on stocking, I am sure much of the need for a national advisory appeals board will have disappeared."

The committee urged us to make more use of the services of "outside" range specialists in judging range conditions, thought we had not developed reliable methods for determining capacities.

We assured them of our willingness to have specialists from outside the Forest Service participate in range examinations. We also thought we could do more in the way of bringing in other Forest Service specialists who had no immediate administrative responsibility for the area in dispute. We all recognized the limitation on the extent to which outside experts could be made available.

The committee felt that past mistakes on the part of the Forest Service as to grazing capacities (too liberal estimates) suggested we might be mistaken again—this time in the direction of too conservative estimates. Our position is that practically all of our errors in judgment in the past have been in one direction—too much optimism, and too much reluctance, generally speaking, to take needed corrective action as soon as it was known to be needed. We did say that we intend more than ever to make as certain as humanly possible of the need for reductions before we make them.

#### **Record Hearings**

Secretary Anderson in his letter of January 13 to Mr. Barrett indicated that provision for adequate records would be made a part of established policy. Prior to our meeting with the Joint Committee our Regional Foresters had suggested that more specific instructions from the Washington office would be desirable in the interest of uniformity. The Joint Committee feels that provision should be made for stenographic transcript, beginning at Supervisors' offices, of any hearing on any matter when requested by either the permittee or the Forest Service. We agreed to draw up a proposed policy and submit it to the Joint Committee and Regional Foresters for further comment and suggestions.

#### **Clauses in Permit and Application Forms**

During the past two or three years a few associations and individual permittees have complained that some of the clauses are unnecessarily harsh and restrictive. The Joint Committee also feels this to be the case. We agreed to reexamine the present wording to see whether any modification could be worked out.

Incidentally, the wording of the clause complained of in a resolution adopted by the American National Live Stock Association at Boise, Idaho, in January 1948 was changed in the 1945 revision of the application form.

#### **Charges for Special Use Pastures**

The Joint Committee believes the Forest Service, in some cases, is unjustly applying special-use charges in addition to grazing fees. We told the committee that if this is true it is not be-

cause local Forest officers wish to do an injustice but because of differences in interpretation of instructions. We promised to take the matter up with the field at an early date.

#### **Legal Authority for Ten-Year Permits**

At present there is no legal basis for issuing term permits. Our position is that if the stockmen believe ten-year permit legislation would contribute to a feeling of security we will be glad to work with them in suggesting some such simply worded act as the following:

##### **A BILL**

To authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to issue permits for grazing livestock on national forests for periods not exceeding ten years and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of Agriculture in regulating grazing on the national forests is authorized, upon such terms and conditions as he may deem proper, to permit the grazing of livestock for periods not exceeding ten years on the national forests and other lands administered by him in connection therewith.

The committee believed, and we agreed, it would not be possible to explore the proposal fully in time to consider introduction in this session of Congress. Accordingly, during the coming year, the Joint Committee will see to it that the proposal is considered and acted upon by their respective associations.

#### **Charges for Lambs and Calves**

The committee reemphasized complaints that local Forest officers in some instances had proposed charging for excess lambs. Our position is, and many stockmen agree, that it would be fair to charge for excess lambs and calves.

However, no acceptable method has yet been developed for applying such charges. Study and discussion of the question should be continued. Charges will not be applied until a suitable method has been developed and Regulation G-5 modified accordingly.

#### **Big Game**

The Joint Committee feels that the Forest Service should be more aggressive in insisting upon reductions in big-game populations where excess numbers are causing damage to the range. We, also, are disturbed over the slowness with which progress is being made in some areas.

(Continued on page 33)

# Everything but the squeal?

**U**ttilization of livestock by-products is important to all farmers and ranchers. Of the total dollars received by Swift & Company for lambs, 15% to 25% comes from by-products. Cattle by-products amount to 10% to 20%. With hogs it is 2% to 5%. When bidding on live animals, Swift & Company's buyers estimate the yield and grade of edible meat. In their estimate they figure, too, the value of all by-products, including hides and wool.

Livestock by-products have greatly increased the value of your meat animals. Since earliest times, man has used hides and wool to make clothing. But only in the past half-century has research found the present great variety of uses for by-products. Fats, and lanolin from wool, are the base of many cosmetics, healing creams and beauty aids. Photographic film is coated with a gelatin compound. Other uses of gelatin and glues are almost endless. Animal fats are the main raw material of toilet soaps.

Life has been lengthened for people with diabetes, anemia and other diseases. They are helped by drugs such as insulin, liver extract, pepsin, adrenalin. These are all made from the glands of livestock. But for the painstaking care of meat packers, these glands would go to waste. This happened during the wartime "black market" in meats, and the supply of insulin ran low.

With the growth of meat-packing plants, the war on waste began in earnest. Science found new ways to use by-products of your animals. Bristles make brushes. Bones make knife handles. Hair makes upholstery pad-

ding. Bones, blood and scraps go into animal and poultry feeds.

Yes, we find use for every valuable part of cattle, hogs and lambs.

Each new use for by-products adds value to livestock . . . and directly benefits producers.

**Speaking of By-Products** . . . Here's a movie about 'em—just the film to complete your community or school program: a 16mm. sound, color cartoon, "BY-PRODUCTS." It runs 10 minutes—and tells the story of livestock by-products and their uses. You may also want to show "MEAT BUYING CUSTOMS," another 10-minute cartoon. For a history of the livestock-meat-packing industry, you'll like "LIVESTOCK AND MEAT"—49 minutes, black and white. "A NATION'S MEAT" is a shorter version—30 minutes—full of information on the American meat supply. Then there is "COWS AND CHICKENS . . . USA," a story of diversified farming—the dairy and poultry business in a nutshell. Please give us at least a month's advance notice to handle bookings. We can ship by express or parcel post. Only cost to you is payment of express or postage one way. A 16mm. sound projector is required. Order from Agricultural Research Dept., Swift & Company, Chicago 9, Illinois.

## Soda Bill Sez:

... the best way to get out of trouble is to plow right through it.



Dr. I. B. Boughton

## Phenothiazine Stands Up

by Dr. I. B. Boughton

Texas Substation No. 14, Sonora, Texas

Ample proof that sheep roundworms can be controlled in West Texas by free-choice feeding of phenothiazine-salt mixture, with no danger of poisoning, is revealed in a 4-year test at this station.

The test was made to find the answers to two specific questions: 1) Whether phenothiazine-salt mixture, fed to sheep free choice would control stomach and other roundworm infections. 2) Whether long time use of such a mixture would be poisonous to sheep.

Answering both questions, it was effective and it was not toxic.

Sheep used in the test were fairly heavily infested at the start, showing an average of 1180 worm eggs per gram of manure in ewes and an average of 1700 in lambs. The count decreased steadily to 60 for ewes and 30 for lambs by the fourth year. The worm eggs in the manure did not hatch, an important point since the failure to hatch shows that the infestation of the range was being reduced.

But don't throw away the drench gun. In 8 Minnesota flocks, where sheep were given a phenothiazine drench and had free access to phenothiazine-salt mixture, the lambs weighed 93 to 104 pounds. They dressed out 47.4 to 48.9%; and over 90% of the carcasses graded AA.

On the other hand, in flocks where the sheep were given the phenothiazine-salt mixture but were not drenched, the lambs weighed 87-99 pounds; they dressed out 46.6 to 47.4%; and 11% to 40% graded AA.

## A Steer is NOT all Beef



Let's take a look at this steer. It weighs 1,000 lbs. It's not all steak. In fact, only a little more than half is saleable beef.

Hanging in Swift's cooling room, our steer has become two sides of beef.

Together they weigh 543 lbs. What happened to the rest?

Modern meat packers save everything of value from the steer—heart, tongue, liver, sweetbreads and other fancy meats. Hides for leather; bones, blood and scraps for animal feeds. Glands for medicines. All told, 161 lbs. of the steer is saved in by-products.

But 296 lbs. is shrinkage and material of no value. Only the meat and by-products can be sold.

What happens to the money the meat packer receives? It is used to buy livestock and other raw materials. It meets the expenses of slaughtering, dressing, refrigerating, transporting and selling. It pays rent, insurance, taxes—all the costs of doing business. The amount remaining after all of these expenses are paid is the meat packer's profit. Over a period of years, Swift & Company's profit has averaged a fraction of a cent a pound on the products we sell.

That's the explanation of the "spread" between livestock prices and wholesale meat prices.



**Swift & Company** UNION STOCK YARDS  
CHICAGO 9, ILLINOIS



... Not quite



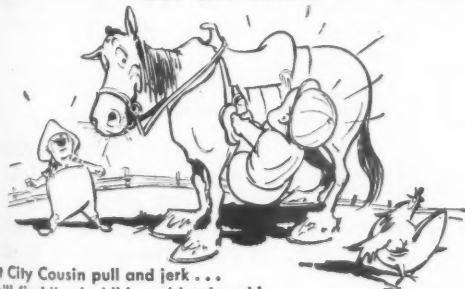
### Martha Logan's Recipe for FRIED CHICKEN WITH GOLDEN GRAVY

(Yield: 5-6 servings)

- |                             |                          |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 frying chicken (2½-3 lb.) | ½ teaspoon pepper        |
| ½ cup yellow corn meal      | 6 tablespoons bland lard |
| ¼ cup flour                 | About ¾ cup water        |
| 1½ tablespoons salt         | 3 cups milk              |

Clean, wash and cut up chicken into serving pieces. Dry. Combine corn meal, flour, salt and pepper in paper bag. Put chicken pieces into bag, close top and shake bag until pieces are well coated. Reserve excess corn meal-flour mixture for gravy. Brown chicken well in hot bland lard in heavy skillet. Add ¼ cup water. Cover tightly and simmer slowly for 1 hour or until chicken is tender. Add remaining water as needed. Remove chicken and keep it warm while preparing gravy. Combine corn meal-flour mixture with the drippings in skillet. Brown lightly. Stir in the milk and cook until corn meal is cooked and gravy thickened. Serve gravy with chicken.

#### OUR CITY COUSIN



Let City Cousin pull and jerk...  
He'll find "a cinch" is real hard work!

### We All Want the Top Dollar

You, as a producer of livestock, want to get the best price for your animals—"the top dollar." As a salesman for Swift & Company, selling the products which result from these animals, I, too, want to get the top dollar.



The meat packer's buyer has to judge the grade of the animals and estimate how they will yield. He then makes his bids in competition with buyers for many meat packers and other commercial slaughterers. To get the animals, he has to offer going prices. Otherwise he just won't get them; somebody else will. And that "going price" which he must pay depends on the number of animals on the market and the demand for them.

After Swift & Company has made the animals which it has purchased into meat and by-products, we must sell them, again in stiff competition. If we don't offer meat at the going price, retail meat dealers will buy from somebody else who does. *This competition in both buying and selling is so keen that we have to operate on a margin of profit which averages but a fraction of a cent per pound of product handled.*

In our business, as in yours, it takes hard work and good management to come out with money ahead on a year's operation. Our efficiency in selling meat and by-products results in important economies and savings. Only through such savings can we earn our profit—and help increase the value of your livestock.

*O. E. Jones*  
Vice-President,  
Swift & Company

Mr. Jones, "guest editor" this month, is Vice-President of Swift & Company in charge of sales and advertising.

NUTRITION IS OUR BUSINESS—AND YOURS  
Right Eating Adds Life to Your Years—and Years to Your Life

# The March Wool Market

## The 1948 Wool Price Schedule

THE U. S. Department of Agriculture on March 26 announced adjustments in its prices for the 1948 clip as required by law, to levels which will assure producers an average price equal to that received in 1946. The changes are designed to offset higher marketing costs and to maintain normal differentials between graded wools. Effective date of these changes was set as April 1, 1948. All wool appraised or reappraised for purchase on and after this date will be subject to the new price schedule.

Support prices for all 1948 clip shorn wools, except "off wools," are increased by one cent a pound, clean basis. This change is designed to compensate for higher freight rates on wool.

In addition: (1) all graded shorn wools of average French combing or better, including fine to quarterblood wools, will be 1 to 2 cents a pound higher; (2) scoured wools will be 3 cents a pound higher; and (3) best and average 8-months and fall Texas wools will be one cent pound higher, clean basis.

The upward adjustment in fine and half-blood grades is designed to encourage grading before such wools are offered to the Commodity Credit Corporation. The change in quarter-blood grades is intended to maintain the historical relationship between prices for fine staple and three-eighths and quarter-blood staple. The price change for scoured wool is intended as an incentive for scouring wools before purchase by C.C.C. Increases in the price of Texas wools were allowed to adjust prices of these "specialty" wools in line with adjustments for other wools.

Similar increases of one cent per pound, clean basis, will be made in purchase price for pulled wool, with 2 cents per pound, clean basis, added for certain grades of worsted type pulled wools.

With these changes, officials point out, growers should receive support prices for 1948 wool equal to prices they received for the 1946 clip. The average price for wool in 1946 was 42.3

cents a pound, grease basis, and for 1947 it was 42 cents pound.

No other changes are contemplated in the operation of the support program

for 1948 wool at this time. As in the past, approved wool handlers will act as agents of C.C.C. in making purchases and in handling the wool.

## Western Contracts and Other Items

THE wave of contracting that went over the range country in February receded early in March and subsided almost entirely by the end of the month.

Several reasons are given for this: the drop in prices on foreign markets; general commodity market upsets in this country, unsettled conditions over the world, including the talk of war, and the approach of the shearing season in this country.

However, those who follow the wool market closely in this country maintain that the domestic market is a healthy one, principally because there has been no inflation in the raw wool market here.

Prices at foreign auctions dropped as much as 20 percent around the middle of the month, according to some reports, but have regained part of the loss since then. This adjustment in price at foreign markets is held by some wool reporters as a corrective measure only, and not the beginning of a collapse in the wool market. They reason this way: When the French franc was devaluated, the rumor was current that the British pound sterling would go along with the franc, and there was a move to hedge against that by converting money into goods. This caused a rapid rise in wool prices at foreign markets. Then when assurance came from official British sources early in March that there was no intention of lowering the value of the British pound, the demand for wool was lessened and with it of course came the drop in prices.

The lower prices for foreign medium and crossbred wools put them more closely into line with those for wools of that class in this country; likewise the reduction in prices for foreign fine wools has brought them a little nearer to those for similar wools in this country. A confusing factor in the Australian and New Zealand market pic-

ture is the fact that auctions had to be suspended from around March 15 until April 5 on account of the transport strike there.

Meantime, on March 18, the Joint Organization for the Orderly Disposal of the Dominion Wool Surplus, announced it would curtail its offerings at the coming auctions due to market uncertainties and the strike. Since prices have steadied some British wool interests feel that such action is not necessary.

Here at home the uncertainties, not only in the wool market itself but in general, caused dealers to slow up their contracting of wool on the sheep's back. Then, as one buyer stated, with the general shearing season so close there is little need of contracting.

The question of how much wool the Commodity Credit Corporation will handle this year is current. Before the Midwest Wool Trade Association on March 17 in Chicago, M. O. Cooper, assistant chief of the Wool Division of the Department of Agriculture said that the C.C.C. expected to buy less than half of the 1948 clip and that its purchases would be mostly of lower grade wools. However, opinion has been expressed recently in the West that a lot more wool will go through the C.C.C. than had been previously expected.

### In the Range Country

During the month of March, Texas reports show little wool activity. A severe dust storm in that area the latter part of the month is cited as a contributing factor in the slowing up of trading.

Reports coming from Arizona also indicate little or no activity. During March, that is, from the 1st to the 25th,

(Continued on page 24)

# WOOL GROWERS...

DO YOU REALIZE THAT CLEAN WOOL PRICES  
ARE THE HIGHEST IN YEARS?

Be sure you get top prices for your clip by selling  
it on a clean wool basis.

HAVE IT CORE-TESTED.

The United States Testing Company, Inc. (an independent, non-government testing laboratory) is now placing coring units and establishing coring stations throughout the West, so that core-sampling facilities will be available to wool growers and handlers in this territory.

Arrangements have been made for United States Testing Company core sampling facilities in the following states:

Texas . . . . . (3)	Idaho . . . . . (1)
Colorado . . . . . (2)	Oregon . . . . . (1)
Montana . . . . . (2)	New Mexico . . (1)
Wyoming . . . . . (2)	South Dakota . (1)

Additional Sampling Stations Will Be Set Up As Required.

WAREHOUSES & HANDLERS  
CORING equipment is available for your  
warehouse. WRITE FOR DETAILS.

For location of the nearest available sampling crew and for further information  
on CORE-TESTING your wool, wire or write



BERRY N. DUFF,

United States Testing Company, Inc.  
220 Edwards Street  
Ft. Collins, Colorado

UNITED STATES TESTING COMPANY, Inc

Established 1880

HOBOKEN, NEW JERSEY

Philadelphia, Pa. ★ Boston, Mass. ★ Woonsocket, R. I.  
Chicago, Ill. ★ New York, N. Y. ★ Los Angeles, Cal.




**AL-WUZ-ON**  
**EAR TAGS**  
 FOR SHEEP  
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**INTERMOUNTAIN STAMP WORKS**  
 240-242 EAST 2nd. SO. SALT LAKE CITY 2, UTAH

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**Tradition in**  
**Western**  
**Hospitality**



A Hotel famed for fine food, luxurious rooms and friendly lobby. Visit us.

**THE HOTEL UTAH**  
 Guy Toombes, Managing Director



**HAMPSHIRE RAMS**

stand out as sires par excellence when you figure the returns of your lamb crop. Our booklet will tell you what sheep authorities say about it.

**AMERICAN HAMPSHIRE SHEEP ASSOCIATION**  
 72-N Woodland Ave., Detroit 2, Mich.

**A LIMITED NUMBER OF**  
**BORDER COLLIE**  
**SHEEP DOGS**  
**FOR SALE**

in these critical times of labor shortage, this dog will do the work of two men herding, gathering, driving sheep and goats!



**DIAMOND BAR RANCH**  
 KERRVILLE, TEXAS

## March Wool Market

(Continued from page 22)

a total of 290,370 pounds of fine wool was consigned.

Few transactions have been reported from California. Some 12,000 fleeces of 8-months' wool were purchased the early part of the month in Solano County at 41 and 42 cents, f.o.b. shipping point, and some 12-months' in Kern County was contracted for sale at 40 cents per pound f.o.b. shearing pens.

Some consignments from California are included in a 480,000-pound total reported by one firm for that State and Oregon, Idaho and Washington during the first two weeks of March.

In Washington no consignments were reported. One clip of about 25,000 pounds was purchased at 41 cents f.o.b. It was said to be made up of 35 percent fine and half-blood and 65 percent three-eighths and quarter-blood. The sheep from which this wool was shorn were carried on pasture all winter and sheared out of lambing quarters, so the wool should be clean. Another sale of 1500 pounds of fine wool at 42 cents was made the latter part of the month. Only one Portland wool dealer was reported buying for eastern mill account. No Boston dealers had been active in Washington up to the end of March it is reported. Shearing was expected to be in full swing early in April.

In Idaho it is estimated that at least half, mostly three-eighths and quarter-blood wools, of the 1948 clip is signed up.

While considerable Montana wool was signed up during the month, including the Gallatin and Park County pools, contracts for sale have been few. At the end of the month sales were increasing. Those reported included: 3,500 fleeces in the Adel section at 53½ cents; 3,500 fleeces in the Martindale area at 52 cents; 3,000 fleeces in the Stanford area and 3,100 in the Arming-ton area at 51 cents (in connection with the last two transactions, the three-eighths and quarter-blood wools are being consigned to the purchaser rather than sold outright), 3,500 fleeces in the Cascade section at 49½ cents and 4,100 fleeces in the Utica section at 48 cents.

South Dakota gives the all quiet sign for the month.

Most of the transactions in Wyoming have been on a contract for sale basis, although one western wool handler re-

ports a total of 1,001,708 pounds signed up for Wyoming, Colorado and New Mexico. In Laramie County 20,000 pounds of half-blood was reported contracted at 42 cents the latter part of the month. From February 15 to March 12 the following transactions have been reported in Wyoming: In the Rawlins area 140,000 fleeces at from 38 to 42 cents; in the Medicine Bow area and east, 25,000 to 30,000 fleeces from 40 to 43 cents; in the Casper and Basin area 150,000 fleeces at 40 to 46 cents. All of these sales bulk fine and half-blood wools, including not over 10 percent three-eighths.

The Cow Creek Sheep Company at Rawlins is reported as contracting 28,000 fleeces after the middle of the month at 46 cents. Also 40,000 pounds of spot fine were sold at a sealed bid sale at Worland, Wyoming, at a clean cost of \$1.28 to \$1.30. For the last two weeks of the month, while a few spotty contracts at steady prices continued to be made in Wyoming, no great tonnage was involved.

No recent activity has been reported in Utah and Colorado.

In central and eastern Nevada during the last half of March, 200,000 pounds of fine wool was contracted at 47 cents a pound, and during the latter part of the period, 80,000 pounds of fine wool was contracted at 40 to 41

## SUFFOLKS



SUFFOLK RAMS ARE EXCELLENT FOR CROSSBREEDING  
 SUFFOLK LAMBS GROW RAPIDLY—HAVE MORE WEIGHT  
 AT MARKET TIME

SUFFOLK LAMBS HAVE AN EXCELLENT CARCASS  
 FEEDERS AND PACKERS LIKE SUFFOLK LAMBS

FOR INFORMATION WRITE  
 THE AMERICAN SUFFOLK SHEEP SOCIETY  
 C. W. Hickman, Secretary-Treasurer  
 Moscow, Idaho

Recognized by the Canadian National Livestock Records

## B. F. WARE HIDE COMPANY

NAMPA, IDAHO

**Highest Prices Paid**  
 for  
**Hides - Sheep Pelts**  
**Raw Furs and Wool**

15th and Front Streets

PHONE 81

cents and 25,000 pounds sold at the shearing corral at 41½ cents.

At a sealed bid sale in Roswell, New Mexico, March 23-24, some 475,000 pounds of fine wool was reported as purchased at \$1.40 clean for the best and \$1.35 for average wools. On a grease basis the top price is reported as 58 cents. Bad weather in that State is holding things up.

#### Fewer Imports

Encouraging also are the reduced imports for 1947. The wools above 40s were imported in a total of 414,759,180 pounds in 1947 as against 740,750,530 pounds for 1946. Importation of the 40s grade not specified as carpet wools totaled 100,390,410 pounds compared with 199,219,311 pounds in 1946.

#### Domestic Stockpile

An estimate of the C.C.C. stockpile on March 13, 1948, is given by the Commercial Bulletin (March 27) as 262,300,000 pounds. As of February 29, 1948, the C.C.C. reported its total at 276,121,000 pounds, with 81 percent of all wool handled by it up to that date sold as follows:

1943 program—98 percent
1944 program 97 percent
1945 program 80 percent
1946 program 68 percent
1947 program 38 percent
1948 program 8 percent

Apparently there is no lack of demand for fine wools as when available they are moved rapidly at prices ranging from \$1.30 to as high as \$1.40 clean. The latter figure is being paid for fine scoured 12-months' Texas wools, but little wool of this type is to be had, as most 1947 wools were purchased last fall. From \$1.25 to \$1.28 is the range of scoured 8-months' Texas wools.

#### Revised Production Figures

The Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture, on March 2 issued its revised estimate of the 1947 U. S. wool clip as 252,798,000 pounds. It had previously (August 8, 1947) figured that the clip would total 256,302,000 pounds.

Wool was reported as selling freely around Gillette, Wyoming, the first week of April at 50 cents a pound. It was also reported at that time that the fine and half-blood wools of two clips

in the Craig, Colorado, area had been sold at 54 cents a pound, the three-eighths and lower grade wools going to the C.C.C.. Two clips in Grant Coun-

ty, Oregon, were sold early in April at 43 and 45 cents; one in eastern Oregon at 40 cents and another in Antelope, Oregon, also at 40 cents.

## WESTERN WOOL GROWERS

Ship your wool to members of THE WESTERN WOOL HANDLERS ASSOCIATION who cooperate with your own organization THE NATIONAL WOOL GROWERS ASSN.

Bond Baker Co.	Roswell, New Mexico
R. C. Elliott & Co.	Salt Lake City, Utah
M. E. Hafner & Co.	Newell, South Dakota
Inland Wool Co.	Salt Lake City, Utah
Miles City Wool Whse. Co.	Miles City, Montana
Pacific Wool Growers	Portland, Oregon
Roswell Wool & Mohair Co.	Roswell, New Mexico
Sacramento Wool Co.	Sacramento, California
Max Schuft & Son	Belle Fourche, So. Dak.
Milton S. Theller	San Francisco, Calif.
E. H. Tryon, Inc.	San Francisco, Calif.
Portland Hide & Wool Co.	Portland, Oregon
Western Wool Storage Co.	Portland, Oregon
Wilkins & Co.	Denver, Colorado
Wool Growers Whse. and Mkt. Co.	Casper, Wyoming

Through these handlers you are assured of receiving every benefit possible under the CCC 1948 Wool Purchase Program.

## WESTERN WOOL HANDLERS ASSN.



### PRODUCTS FOR SHEEP PROTECTION

#### Hemorrhagic Septicemia

##### FRANKLIN OVINE MIXED BACTERIN

Contains immunizing dose of Hem.-Sep. killed cultures plus those of other infections in sheep.

#### Vaccinate Against Soremouth

with FRANKLIN

#### OVINE ECTHYMA VACCINE

#### Franklin Blood Stopper

A handy powder that clots the blood.

#### Franklin Pink Eye Powder

#### Franklin Drench Powder

#### Franklin Phenothiazine

#### Screw Worm

#### Tetra Capsules Fluke Killers

#### Smear 62

### O. M. FRANKLIN SERUM CO.

Denver Kansas City Wichita Fort Worth Amarillo Marfa El Paso  
Alliance Los Angeles Salt Lake City Portland Billings

#### Franklin Drug Store Dealers

#### EFFICIENT—SAFE—SURE

Elastration — a new, bloodless, rapid method of castrating and docking lambs— No cutting, no crushing. Simple to use. Write today for full information.

#### FranklinCastrator

Genuine Imported Burdizzo

#### ALL-IN-ONE CASTRATOR

Colorful

80-page

Catalog

FREE



Wherever There's Livestock There's Need for Franklin's Send for catalog Free!



## Livestock and Proper Land Use Are Natural Companions!

Soil fertility is like money in the bank. To balance either account we have to put back as much as we take out.

When crops are harvested, some fertility is removed from the land. Selling hay and grain as cash crops reduces the bank account of soil fertility and weakens the land. But . . . when these crops are fed to livestock, most of the plant food can be put back in the soil as manure. For example, tests have shown that manure produced by fattening steers, when properly handled, contains about 86 percent of the nitrogen, 75 percent of the phosphorus and 95 percent of the potash that was in the feed.

The fertilizing value of manure is not all . . . it supplies organic material or "humus". Soils low in organic material are usually hard and compact . . . and they wash easily because heavy rains cannot be absorbed. This means the waste of valuable top

soil. Moisture needed for maximum crop production runs off and is lost. But each ton of manure will add about 500 pounds of this valuable humus to the soil as well as returning nitrogen, phosphorus and potash removed by crops.

The annual production of around *one billion tons* of manure by the nation's livestock is a major contribution to soil conservation. It is another good example that livestock and proper land use are natural companions.



MEAT PACKERS AND PROVISIONERS  
Oklahoma City • Albert Lea • Omaha  
Chicago • Kansas City • Los Angeles  
Cedar Rapids

## PULLING TOGETHER FOR GREATER SERVICE AND MUTUAL BENEFIT

Rancher

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# Lamb Market Affairs

## Public Market Prices

THE lamb market had its ups and downs during March with several conditions affecting prices. Better demand and higher lamb prices in the New York dressed trade are usually a barometer of better live lamb prices. That condition was responsible for price upturns on live lambs the first week of March of from 75 cents to \$1 per hundred. On the other hand, the impending strike of packing house workers was probably the main factor responsible for reduced packer demand the second week of March and a consequent drop in live lamb prices of from 25 cents to \$1. However, producers reduced their marketings considerably the third week of March and demand again got ahead of supply, with a resultant higher market. Better prices the third week of March influenced heavier marketings the fourth week and since the strike was still in progress, producers took a hammering and lamb sold from 25 to 75 cents per hundred lower at some points and from \$1 to \$1.50 lower at other markets.

Good and choice woolled lambs under 107 pounds sold at various public markets during the month mostly from \$21 to \$22.75 although up to \$23 was paid at Chicago the third week of March for 12 carloads of good to choice woolled lambs scaling up to 108 pounds. Heavier lambs continued to be discounted at most markets. Good and choice spring lambs on the Ft. Worth market sold during the month mostly from \$21 to \$23.50. Medium and good fed woolled lambs sold at various markets during March mostly from \$18 to \$21.50.

Good and choice slaughter ewes sold during the month largely from \$12 to \$13 per hundred. A new high for the season at Denver, \$13.25, was paid the fourth week of March but the market soon flattened out steady with the previous week. Good and choice feeder lambs sold early in March mostly from \$18 to \$20.50, with 75- to 85-pound western lambs selling above \$20.

## Country Sales and Contracting

Among transactions in Montana during March were the following: Dutton area, 420 aged ewes, in the wool, to lamb in April, immediate delivery,

## Prices and Slaughter This Year and Last

	1948	1947
Total U. S. Inspected		
Slaughter, First Two Months .....	2,555,786	2,812,635
Week Ended .....	March 27	March 29
Slaughter at 32 centers .....	178,654	248,921
Chicago Average Lamb Prices (Woolled):		
Good and Choice .....	\$21.82	22.96
Medium and Good .....	19.52	20.82
New York Av. Western Dressed Lamb Prices:....		
Choice, 40-45 pounds .....	50.30	43.30
Good, 40-45 pounds .....	50.10	42.10
Commercial, All Weights .....	—	40.00

## Weight, Yield and Cost of Sheep and Lambs Slaughtered—February

Average live weight (pounds) .....	100.2	98.7
Average yield (percent) .....	46.3	45.9
Average cost per 100 lbs. to packers (\$)	21.57	20.98

## Federally Inspected Slaughter—February

Cattle .....	976,796	1,142,546
Calves .....	510,748	521,435
Hogs .....	3,745,793	3,896,928
Sheep and Lambs .....	1,208,546	1,270,918

\$14.25 per head; Armington area, 900 blackfaced yearling ewes, out of the wool, for late July or August delivery, \$21 per hundred; Kevin area, 1700 aged ewes, for immediate delivery, in the wool, to lamb in April, \$17 per head; Great Falls area, 1650 blackfaced yearling ewes, out of wool, for July delivery \$22 per head; Great Falls area, 1500 blackfaced ewe lambs, fall delivery, \$20.75 per hundred; Genou area, 600 blackfaced yearling ewes and 1500 whitefaced yearling ewes, in the wool, for April 15 delivery, \$22 per head.

Rains in California which started about the middle of March have eased the drought situation somewhat, especially in the Sacramento Valley and in some sections of the San Joaquin Valley. Feeder spring lambs showed an advance in price of about \$1 per hundred after the rains started, averaging on March 23 about \$18 per hundred, f.o.b. shipping point. Bands of lambs are being sold straight across, the buyer taking into consideration the percentage of fats and feeders in the band. These "straight across" purchases are at \$19 to \$20 per hundred, f.o.b. shipping point. Sale of ewes with spring lambs at side for shipment to areas of more plentiful feed slowed up following the rains.

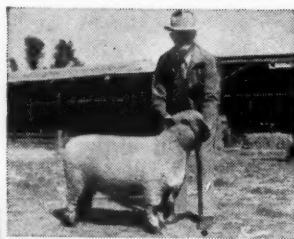
Demand for slaughter lambs in the Sacramento Valley picked up following the rains and trading at country points for the week ending March 27 was \$1 to \$1.50 per hundred higher than the previous week. Slaughter lambs scaling mostly 85 to 92 pounds sold mostly from \$20 to \$21.50 per hundred although a few contracts were up to \$22 and \$22.50. It is estimated that, as of March 27, approximately 85 percent of the lambs in the Sacramento Valley have been sold and delivered or held on contract for future delivery f.o.b. country loading points.

In the San Joaquin Valley the scant supply of slaughter lambs that were left the last week of March were purchased direct at \$20 and \$21 per hundred, with a few up to \$22.

Bulk of the old crop slaughter lambs in the Imperial Valley of California have been sold. Some were slaughtered on the Pacific Coast and others moved east. March sales were on a \$17.50 to \$19 per hundred basis.

Reports indicate that 15,000 to 20,000 feeding lambs around Casper, Wyoming, were contracted in March at \$17 per hundred for fall delivery.

Several thousand slaughter spring lambs in the Salt River Valley of Arizona have been contracted at \$21 per



"We have used MoorMan's Range Minerals for three years on both our registered Hampshires and range sheep and are perfectly satisfied with the results."

—W. K. Matthews, Matthews Brothers, Bear Lake County, Idaho



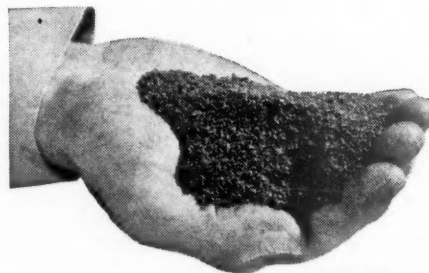
## Minerals "Custom-Made" for Young Range Stock

Complete, balanced formulas safeguard growing lambs where just one or a few mineral ingredients fail to get results.

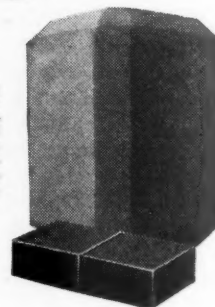
Growing lambs need certain definite minerals to build strong bones and tissues, and to make fast, thrifty gains. For best results, all the minerals they are known to need should be accurately balanced, then carefully blended so that lambs get the proper amount of each.

Not only does MoorMan's Minerals for Sheep contain all the ingredients sheep and lambs on the range need, but these ingredients are scientifically balanced—and then blended as carefully as your druggist compounds a prescription.

MoorMan's "custom-made" formulas give you *specific feeds for specific needs*. There's a special formula for fattening sheep, one containing Phenothiazine for stomach worm control, another for grazing sheep . . . and others for range cattle, fattening cattle, dairy cattle, hogs, horses and poultry. If you are not now getting extra-profit results from feeding minerals custom-made for specific needs, it's easy to get started. Ask your MoorMan Man, or write direct to Moorman Mfg. Co., Quincy, Ill.



Available in three economical forms: (1) Sensational new granular—easy-to-feed, reduces waste from blowing and washing; (2) handy-to-handle blocks; and (3) convenient 5-pound blockettes. Made in identical formulas—but in different forms for your convenience.



# MoorMan's

Since 1885

**MINERAL AND PROTEIN FEEDS**  
**"CUSTOM-MADE" for Specific Needs**

hundred for delivery on or before April 10, 1948.

### Early Spring Lamb Crop

Except in the Pacific Northwest, weather and feed conditions in the early lambing States up to March 1 were generally unfavorable. Cold weather and snow during January and February in Missouri and the South-eastern States restricted the use of grass and grain pastures. However, with warmer weather, rapid growth can be expected, as moisture supplies there are favorable. Hay and feed supplies in most of the early lamb States have been adequate, with the exception, of course, of California. Cold weather delayed the start of new feed in Texas. Outlook for feed in the eastern part of the main Texas sheep area appeared favorable in March but the western section needs rain. In the Pacific Northwest the winter season was favorable, with good range feed prospects although more moisture is needed in Idaho (March 11).

In Arizona the early lamb crop is expected to be about the same as last year but will average lighter in weight. Cold weather and less feed on irrigated pastures have slowed development of lambs. Some of the lambs may be marketed in feeder flesh.

Cold January and February weather retarded the development of early lambs in Texas. The early lamb crop there is expected to be smaller than last year because of the reduction in breeding ewes. The early lamb crop in other parts of the country is also smaller than that of 1947.

E. E. Marsh

### Colorado Association Active

A round of organization meetings has kept officials of the Colorado Wool Growers Association busy this spring, Secretary Berry N. Duff reports. On March 19 in Limon, and on March 20 in Trinidad, all-day programs in the form of sheep and wool schools were carried out successfully by representatives of the association and the Colorado A & M College. Between 30 and 35 people attended each meeting.

As a result of the Trinidad meeting, the sheepmen in that area were organized into a local association, to be known as the "Spanish Peaks Sheep and Wool Growers Association." Chosen to head the new group for 1948 are: Marcos T. Vigil of Trinidad, president; Pete Aguerre of Timpas, vice president;

and Miss Raymonda Oxandabury of Tobe, secretary-treasurer.

President E. P. Hazard of the Colorado Association spoke on the need for organization among wool growers at the meetings. The function and duties of the State and National Wool Growers Associations and those of the local association were explained by Secretary Duff of the Colorado Association and Channing Sweet respectively at the sheepmen's institute at Limon.

Eugene Bertone, wool technologist of the Colorado Wool A & M Laboratory, opened an excellent discussion on wool fibers and wool grades at each of the meetings, while sheep feeding practices and management was the subject of an interesting talk by Lamar Esplin, professor of animal husbandry of the Colorado A & M College. Secretary Duff covered the question of marketing wool and increasing income through sound culling and breeding.

## STOP AT MORRIS FEED YARDS

Tired and travel weary live stock do not sell to best advantage.  
CONDITION YOUR LIVE STOCK BY USING OUR FACILITIES FOR

### FEED AND REST

Best of feed and water with expert attendants night and day. Ample facilities for long or short feed.

Live stock for Kansas City, St. Joseph, St. Louis, Chicago, or any destination beyond Kansas City may be billed to stop at Morris for feed and make the best of connections on to destination.

### CAPACITY:

50,000 Sheep With Up to Date 160 cars good cattle pens, good  
Shearing and Dipping Facilities. grain bunks and hay racks.

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## MORRIS FEED YARDS

Located on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad  
10 Miles West of Kansas City

Operated by SETH N. PATTERSON and ARTHUR HILL

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KANSAS CITY, MO.



HELP LAMBS OFF TO A  
*Fast Start*  
BY FEEDING FUL-O-PEP SHEEP FEED  
CONCENTRATE



GRAND CHAMPION  
FAT LAMB of the  
1948 National  
Western Show at  
Denver was this  
Southdown, owned  
by Virgil Schoeling,  
Garber, Okla. and  
fed on Ful-O-Pep.

LAMBS MAKE THE MOST economical gains while suckling. That's why it pays to feed Ful-O-Pep 32% Sheep Feed Concentrate, a milk-making supplement that helps ewes produce abundant milk for suckling lambs. Ful-O-Pep is also an excellent supplement for creep-feeding lambs... beginning at a few weeks of age... to keep them growing.

FUL-O-PEP 32% Sheep Feed Concentrate contains Concentrated Spring Range\*, a special Vitamin Boost plus a variety of animal and vegetable proteins and minerals from organic sources to provide a carefully-balanced concentrate for your sheep.

GET YOUR SUPPLY of Ful-O-Pep Feeds from your local Ful-O-Pep dealer today.

\* Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

THE QUAKER OATS COMPANY, Chicago 4, Ill.



# Auxiliary Work

## OREGON'S 4-H WORK

**T**HE Oregon Wool Growers Auxiliary, Mrs. A. J. Connolly of Maupin, president, is offering the following special awards in 4-H Club work for 1948.

### Special Awards in Each County

1. Senior Dollar Dinner Contest. Best dinner in which lamb is served—1st prize, \$10; 2nd prize, \$5.
2. Junior Dollar Dinner Contest. Best dinner in which lamb is served—1st prize, \$10; 2nd prize, \$5.
3. 4-H Sheep Project. \$10 to first place and \$5 to the second place sheep club member of each county on the following basis: \$2 will be awarded for each of the best 5 stories and pictures in the state.

#### Requirements:

- a. Shall be a first or second year sheep club member.
- b. Shall exhibit at Lamb Show, 4-H Fair or County Fair.
- c. Must be interested in further development of sheep project.
- d. Need not be a high-place winner at the show, but must demonstrate interest and must have done a good job of fitting and showing.
- e. Clubmanship must be good; attendance and participation in the club's activities.
- f. Must submit an acceptable record book.
- g. The award money is to be invested with the approval of the County Extension Agent to improve the sheep projects of the winners.
- h. This offer shall be included in the premium list if possible. Winner should be announced at the show or fair.
- i. The winner must agree to submit to the Auxiliary before December 15 story of his club work and, if possible, a picture of the member and his sheep.
- j. County Extension Agent should send story and picture to Mrs. A. J. Connolly, President, Oregon Wool Growers Auxiliary, Maupin, Oregon.

### Special Awards at the State Fair

1. Senior Dollar Dinner Contest. Best dinner in which lamb is served—1st prize, \$10; 2nd prize, \$5.
2. Junior Dollar Dinner Contest. Best dinner in which lamb is served—1st prize, \$10; 2nd prize, \$5.
3. Clothing Team Demonstration Contest. Best demonstration in which the use and care of woolen materials is shown, such as: (1) care and storage of woolen garments, including brushing, spot removal, pressing, hanging, etc., (2) proper seams, hems, plackets, etc., (3) mending, renovating, remodeling etc., (4) use of garments too old for further wear in rugs, etc.—1st prize, \$10; 2nd prize, \$5.
4. Clothing Contest. Open to one girl from each county who has had either Clothing 4 or 5. All contestants will work at the same time and will not be required to talk. The contest will be to (1) make two kinds of seams in woolen material and to make two kinds of hems in the same materials. Two pieces of cloth will be furnished each

Prominent Utah Auxiliary women. Left to right, Mrs. John Beal of Cedar City (left) and Mrs. Emory C. Smith of Salt Lake City (center) new second vice president and president of the Utah Auxiliary; Mrs. J. T. Murdock of Heber City, immediate past president.



contestant, one light weight woolen material such as wool crepe, and one a heavier piece such as suiting.—1st prize, \$10; 2nd prize, \$5.

#### 5. Exhibits:

- (a) For the best all wool dress exhibited in either Clothing IV or V—1st prize, sufficient woolen material to make a dress or a suit; 2nd prize, sufficient woolen material to make a skirt.
- (b) For the best all wool suit or ensemble exhibited in either Clothing IV or V—1st prize, sufficient woolen material to make a dress or a suit; 2nd prize, sufficient woolen material to make a skirt.

### Special Awards at the Pacific International Livestock Exposition

1. Pacific International 4-H Wool Show: Cash awards for the four best fleeces exhibited, all grades and classes competing.—1st prize, \$20; 2nd prize, \$15; 3rd prize, \$10; 4th prize, \$5.
2. 4-H Fat Lamb Exhibits. Hand sheep shears will be awarded to the exhibitors of the grand champion and reserve grand champion single fat lambs and the champion pen of 3 fat lambs.

## TEXAS

**T**HE purpose of the Women's Auxiliary of the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers' Association as stated in the Constitution and By-Laws is:

1. To aid and assist the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers' Association in advancing the best interests of the sheep and goat industry.
2. To advocate and practice the wider use of products of sheep and goats.
3. To encourage cooperation among its members.

### Hill Country Wool and Mohair Weaving Center and Katherine E. Evans Fund

The auxiliary will carry out its purposes in 1948 by continuing the Hill

Country Wool and Mohair Weaving Center at Kerrville, Texas, and the Katherine E. Evans fund, which is a donation of \$300 annually to a graduate student in the Home Economics Department at the University of Texas.

### "Make it Yourself With Wool" Sewing Contest

The Texas Auxiliary will also have a new and expansive project this year—the "Make It Yourself With Wool" contest in cooperation with the American Wool Council and the Women's Auxiliary of the National Wool Growers Association.

The advisory committee for the sewing contest with Mrs. Sayers Farmer, Junction, as chairman, had meetings in January and March. The tentative plans for the contest are to send letters to home-making teachers, home demonstration agents, and State newspapers in the latter part of the summer, giving complete information about the contest. Auxiliary members will help publicize the contest.

It is tentatively planned that early in November, 1948, style shows will be held and the judging of garments made of wool done in about ten Texas towns. The winners from these contests may then enter the State contest which will be held at San Angelo in December in connection with the annual meeting of the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers' Association. The winners at the State contest will enter the National Contest in February at San Antonio when the National Wool Growers Association meets there. This "Make It Yourself With

Wool" contest is a home-sewing contest for girls under twenty-one years of age.

#### Quarterly Meetings

Every effort is being made to make the quarterly meetings in March, June, and September interesting to all members, with a varied program, mixing business and entertainment. Highlights of the Ozona meeting on March 27 will be reports from the members attending the National Convention, a coffee and book review as a courtesy of the Ozona women, and Mrs. J. S. Ragsdale (formerly Lillie Mae Davidson), who received the 1947 Katherine E. Evans fund, will be a special guest.

#### Auxiliary Officers and Committee Chairmen for 1948

President—Mrs. John Will Vance, Golden Hoof Farms, Coleman, Texas; 1st Vice President and Program Chairman—Mrs. Felix Real, Jr., Kerrville, Texas; 2nd Vice President and Membership Chairman—Mrs. R. L. Walker, Fort Stockton; Secretary-Treasurer—Mrs. Dolph Briscoe, Jr., Rio Frio Ranch, Uvalde; Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. Theo Griffis, Coleman,

Texas; Historian—Mrs. J. L. Rieck, Maynard Ranch, Roosevelt, Texas; Parliamentarian—Mrs. A. L. Baugh, Marfa, Texas; National Publicity Chairman—Mrs. Marsh Lea, Fort Stockton; State Publicity Chairman—Mrs. Adam Wilson, Jr., Hunt, Texas; Weaving Center Chairman—Mrs. Felix Real, Jr., Kerrville; Katherine E. Evans Fund Chairman—Mrs. R. M. Thompson, 1514 Northwood, Austin; Resolution Committee Chairman—Mrs. Worth Evans, Fort Davis, Texas; Wool and Mohair Promotion Chairman—Mrs. W. B. Whitehead, Del Rio; "Make it Yourself With Wool" Contest Chairman—Mrs. Sayers Farmer, Junction; Finance Chairman—Mrs. Eugene Cowden, Kerrville; Legislative Chairman—Mrs. L. J. Wardlaw, Fort Worth.

#### WASHINGTON

##### Summary of the Activities of the State Executive Board

FIVE Executive Board meetings were held during the past year. Held luncheon honoring National Officers at the Circus Inn while they were in Yakima, with forty-five attending the

luncheon. Contributed \$50 to the 4-H as prizes for the style show at the State Fair. These prizes were given for the 4-H Wool Growers Special Sewing Contest. They were exhibited in the Pacific Power & Light Company building for one week, during the convention, with members of the auxiliary doing the exhibiting. Husbands and friends of the Washington Wool Growers Auxiliary helped in financing the contest and letters of appreciation were written to all those contributing. Knitting books, cook books, books on the care of woollens, and stories of the sheep industry were sent to all who wished them. Seven persons were sent to the National Convention. These were: Incoming President Mrs. H. L. Mesecher, Delegate Mrs. Leonard Longmire, and Education Program Chairman Mrs. W. A. Roberts. The three first prize winners of the sewing contest and their chaperon, Mrs. S. A. Fernandez, were also sent.

##### Goldendale or Klickitat Chapter Summary

Held monthly meetings in members' homes. Held an annual banquet in

## GUTHRIE Corriedales

Aust. Sheep Breeders' Show, Melbourne, 1946:—In Open Ram Classes the Guthrie Stud Scored 25 Points out of Possible 26 and Won Champion and Res. Champion.

The Champion cost the AUSTRALASIAN RECORD PRICE OF \$3,150 on property, plus free service of 40 ewes. . . .

His FLEECE was tested by the Gordon Institute of Technology, Geelong, to be a true 50's quality all over and ABSOLUTELY HAIR FREE. . . .

Officially weighed by Dalgety & Co., Ltd.—Weight, 283 lbs. . . . WEIGHT OF FLEECE OF 10 MONTHS GROWTH, 35½ LBS., EQUAL TO OVER 40 LBS. FOR 12 MONTHS GROWTH. . . .

EIGHT GUTHRIE'S STUD RAMS IN 1946 AVERAGED \$1039.50. New South Wales Press write as follows re the Guthrie Stud, which was founded upon STUD Lincoln and STUD Merino sheep, has nearly 70 YEARS HISTORY BEHIND IT, and HAS ALWAYS BEEN THE No. 1 STUD of Australia:—

"THERE CAN BE NO DOUBT THAT THE GUTHRIE CORRIEDALE STUD IS THE GREATEST PRIZE WINNING STUD IN THE WORLD."

"The remarkable successes of the Guthrie Stud at the Melbourne and Sydney Sheepbreeders' Shows, the Melbourne, Adelaide and Perth Royal Shows, when pitted against the best Corriedales in Australia, are practically UNPARALLELED IN THIS OR ANY OTHER COUNTRY."

IN MELBOURNE:—"For six out of the past seven years, the Guthrie Corriedales have TOPPED THE AUCTION SALES AGAINST ALL BREEDS, ALSO THE AVERAGES."

WOOL:—"For some years the highest price for other than Merino WOOL has been appraised for Corriedale Wool from a flock founded and maintained on PURE GUTHRIE BLOOD."



2-year-old Guthrie Corriedale Ram—Champion 1946 Melbourne Show, Sold for \$3,150, an Australian Record.

At the auction sales of wool in the great wool selling center, Geelong, Victoria, Australia, the greasy pure Corriedale wool from the Guthrie sold up to over \$1.00 per pound.

GUTHRIE STUD EXPORTED RAMS 1946 TO U.S.A., SOUTH AFRICA, NEW ZEALAND, INDIA! STUD RAMS AND EWES FOR SALE.

## APPLY GUTHRIE, GEELONG, VICTORIA, AUSTRALIA

January at Centerville in cooperation with the Polio Dance and turned proceeds over to the Polio Fund. Films were shown on raising, shearing and marketing of lambs. Two girls were sent to 4-H camp at Pullman, Washington. Seven members assisted at the fair in the Lamburger Booth. Bazaar was held in December, clearing approximately \$160. Enrollment of 35 paid-up active members and 30 social members. Donated a wool-filled, hand-quilted baby quilt to the State Financial Committee.

#### Yakima Chapter Report

Three outstanding members of the Yakima Auxiliary were chosen. They were: Mrs. S. O. Stewart, Mrs. Harry Roberts and Mrs. W. A. Roberts. Were hostesses to the State Executive Board for luncheon in April. As a Ways and Means project we have on hand Baby Lamb Puffs and Bully Wool Puffs, made of genuine lamb skin. There are 28 paid-up members in the auxiliary. Helped a needy family during the past year, contributed to the Red Cross Polio Fund, and Community Chest. Gave a wool hat as door prize for a card party. All cooperated at the Lamburger Booth and the Wool Booth.

#### Lower Yakima Valley Chapter Report

Mrs. Harlon Hill and Nina Lung were chosen as the outstanding members of Auxiliary. Film from "Fleece to Fabric" was shown and enjoyed. Annual birthday party held with members from Klickitat and Yakima Chapters as guests. Prepared float pertaining to the sheep industry for Grandview Festival.

The Washington Auxiliary State Executive Board is composed of seven officers, eight committee chairmen, three chapter presidents and the junior past president.

The State Auxiliary is made up of three chapters, Yakima, Lower Valley of Yakima and Klickitat or Goldendale Chapter, with several members of the State at Large. The total membership is one hundred members. The Treasury report for December showed a balance of \$1113. The three chapters meet once each month and the State Executive Board meets four to six times yearly.

At the second session of the State Convention officers for the coming year were elected. The first Executive Board meeting following the convention was held to outline committees for the coming year. Those named were: 1948 Officers—

President, Mrs. H. L. Mesecher, Goldendale.

Vice President, Mrs. James Fletcher, Selah.

Secretary, Mrs. J. W. Hans, Sunnyside.

Treasurer, Mrs. M. W. Rice, Prosser. Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. E. L. Binns, Goldendale.

#### 1948 Committee Chairmen—

Education, Mrs. W. A. Roberts, Yakima.

Parliamentarian, Mrs. Clyde Story, Goldendale.

Historian, Mrs. Harlon Hill, Prosser. Credentials, Mrs. M. W. Rice, Prosser.

4-H, Miss Pat Armeling, Goldendale.

Ways and Means, Mrs. Guy Longmire, Selah.

Program, Mrs. Lewis Alexander, Sunnyside.

Reporter, Mrs. Harry Roberts, Yakima.

Revisions, Mrs. Max Maurer, Goldendale.

The Washington Auxiliary extends best wishes for a successful New Year. We feel the National Auxiliary has enjoyed an outstanding year and we pledge our cooperation for 1948.

Respectfully submitted,  
Mrs. Victor Lesamiz

## DEMAND FOR MEAT

THE per capita consumption of meat in the United States has varied from year to year with a high of 163 pounds in 1908 and a low of 116 pounds in 1935. Obviously it would be helpful to livestock producers if it could be determined just how much meat the consuming public wants and is willing to pay a reasonable price to get.

It does not seem probable, however, that an exact and stable figure exists. Demand varies from time to time and an amount of meat which might be adequate at one time might be too much or too little at another time.

Research reveals there is a close association between the total amount of money which people receive (the national income) and the amount of money which they will pay for meat. On an average they will spend for meat about 5

to 6% of their income. The percentage is highest in years of low income—when most of their money has to be spent for essentials—and lowest in years of high income when luxuries get a larger portion. In 1941—before rationing and ceiling prices interfered with freedom of markets—the national income was approximately 97 billion dollars and people spent 5.7% of their income for meat. In 1908 when their income was only about 20 billion dollars they spent 6.75% for meat. Of course the 5.7% in 1941 meant very much larger expenditures in actual dollars than did the 6.75% in 1908 but because of the huge variations in national income the percentage comparison gives the best indication of what to expect.

A study of the past makes it evident that the livestock

and meat industry—producers, packers and retailers—can do themselves the most good by cooperating actively and effectively, first in promoting greater appreciation of the importance of meat in the diet, and second, in building good will for themselves and their product. The advertising done by the retailers and meat packers is directed toward the first objective. The second objective depends on the degree of understanding, respect and cooperation existing among the retailers, packers and producers. No one of them can continuously benefit at the expense of others. If one benefits, all benefit. They are like three men in a boat.

*Albert Wood*  
Chairman of the Board

**ARMOUR and Company**



## COLORADO Rio Blanco Chapter

WE are just a new organization, having been organized March 12, 1947. The biggest thing we have attempted was our wool week in Rio Blanco County, December 8 to 16. At the beginning of the week interesting wool displays pertaining to the wool raising industry and Christmas gift suggestions of 100 percent wool were in both local dry goods stores: A. Oldland & Company and Meeker Economy Store.

Posters made by the students of the art class of Rio Blanco County High School announced the "Make It With Wool" contest sponsored by our Auxiliary. There were six students who made posters. Each was given a gift of 100 percent virgin wool by the Auxiliary, to show our appreciation.

The boys of the art class made an artistic display of woolly sheep for our style show and tea, which climaxed the week. It was a big success. As the guests entered, each was presented with a pincushion in the shape of a miniature bag of wool. The guests were seated at card tables beautifully decorated with toy lambs. The main event was the styling of the garments made for the "Make It With Wool" contest. The judging had been done in the morning by Miss Barbara Street, home demonstration agent of Moffat County. First prize winner of \$50 was Beverly Seely, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Carl Seely of Meeker. She made a coat of forest green suede cloth, in the new swing back style, and wore brown accessories. Second prize of \$35 was won by Margaret Ingersoll, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ross Ingersoll of Meeker. She made a two-piece evening dress with the new dropped shoulders and ballerina skirt, in a pretty aqua wool crepe. Third prize of \$25 went to Maxine Steinmetz, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Antone Steinmetz, also of Meeker. Hers was a two-piece street dress in a medium blue wool crepe, which could also be worn as a suit, depending upon the accessories.

The other three contestants all received honorable mention. Miriam Clark made a beautiful cardigan suit of 100 percent virgin wool gabardine in a light grey Miron fabric. Georgie Clark made a street dress in turquoise blue of Botany's Minerva wool. Cary Ann Higgins made an aqua dress of Botany's Minerva wool in a casual afternoon style, with keyholed neckline, gathered



Woolly sheep and posters make an effective background for the wool display at the Rio Blanco Chapter's Style Show and Tea.

skirt and cap sleeves. The garments were all very beautiful and well made. Miss Street said she had never seen six nicer garments made by school girls. Incidentally, Cary Ann and Georgie are freshmen in high school.

Other garments modeled in the show were woolen garments worn at the turn of the century. The most beautiful was the wedding gown of Mrs. Lucy Crawford, who was married in 1895. It was a white wool, shot with threads of silk, and had the very tiny waist, high neckline, leg-of-mutton sleeves and bustle back that were so popular at that time. Other garments were a woolen tuxedo worn in 1930, an afternoon dress worn at the beginning of the twentieth century, a very modern gabardine suit in cardinal red, and modern sport clothes.

Mrs. George W. Clark,  
Corresponding Secretary

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**Material for the Auxiliary Section should be sent to Mrs. Emory C. Smith, Press Correspondent, 1835 Yalecrest Avenue, Salt Lake City, Utah.**

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## Washington Forest Grazing Conference

(Continued from page 19)

Where overgrazed range is occupied jointly by big game and domestic livestock, the committee believes, generally speaking, that big game has not stood its proportionate share of reductions. Moreover, they are fearful that some areas not now a problem can easily become one through unrestricted increase in big game and subsequent demand for reduction in domestic livestock.

### Burning the Range

This, of course, is a perennial question. We told the committee about our policy regarding the use of fire in managing certain forest types in the South and in burning sagebrush in the West. We also mentioned plans now being developed in California for conducting a cooperative burning experiment to determine effect of fire on erosion, timber growth, forage, and other items.

### Transfer Reductions

The committee is in complete agreement with the Washington office that all transfer-of-preference cases should be handled under a general policy of avoiding any transfer of preference in excess of grazing capacity.

On the other hand, they would like to have the term "transfer reduction" wiped out; for one reason because in so many instances it is asserted that we take them whether needed or not. Furthermore, as always, they strongly oppose even transfer reductions for distribution.

Watts told the committee he would discuss the transfer-reduction question with Regional Foresters during the meeting here this month; that he held out little or no encouragement for eliminating the provision for transfer reductions when urgently needed for distribution; but believed we could work out a satisfactory clarification or modification of policy concerning transfer reductions for protection; particularly to get away from making reductions where not needed for either protection or distribution.

Despite any continuing differences of opinion, we believe our conferences with the Joint Committee were, on the whole, very constructive. We hope these discussions, and others to follow, will contribute to better mutual understanding.

# Around the Range Country

The California drought dominated the March weather picture. The parched valleys and mountains provided little livestock feed and the water supply became critical, both factors causing heavy marketing. Relief came the last week of March. Soaking rains spread southward and 3 feet of new snow for mountain power and water reservoirs brightened the picture. Thus ended California's worst drought.

In other western areas lambing was progressing satisfactorily at the beginning of March. Many ranges in the Rocky Mountain region were snow-free, allowing wider utilization of them. Cold, wet weather then moved in, improving range prospects in some areas.

Livestock remained in good condition, although some shrinkage was reported in the Rocky Mountain region.

Running the gamut of weather conditions, a cold wave enveloped a great portion of the country the middle of the month. Texas was hard hit by all-time low March temperatures. Heavy flesh loss of livestock was noted in that State and loss of fresh-shorn mature animals, and new-born lamb, kid and calf losses were heavy.

Light to heavy rains were continuous throughout the last week in Washington and Oregon, with excessive amounts along the coast where some flooding occurred. Livestock continued fair to good.

shearers receiving 25 cents and board, the same as a year ago. The contract rate is 27½ cents, including shearing and tying of wool.

This is the wettest spring we have experienced in a good many years; our meadows are still covered with 6 to 15 inches of snow (March 15). The low ranges should have the best start in years.

The sheep wintered well with plenty of hay and cake. Only small bands on farms are lambing, and I imagine there have been some losses because it was 10° below the other night. There will be ample help around here during lambing.

Leroy Coleman

## CALIFORNIA

### Esposito, Yolo County

Range and feed conditions in central California are very poor (March 20). This is one of the driest years in California's history. Thousands of sheep have been shipped out of the State. We have had a good rain the last few days, which is a great relief for this drought-stricken State. The sheep wintered well, but the trouble will be from here-on-out.

Lambing is over and the number of lambs saved is about the same as last year. We had dry weather during lambing and were able to get the needed labor in the valleys of central California.

Lambs were being sold from 17 to 20 cents straight across; but prices have strengthened and there have been some sales from 20 to 21½ cents f.o.b. ranch. Crossbred (whitefaced) yearling ewes are selling at \$18 to \$20.

Sheep haven't been shorn as yet but shearing will commence at once. The rate without board is 36 cents, and includes shearers and tier.

A few clips have been contracted at 45 to 50 cents in the Sacramento Valley.

Vernon A. Mast

### Sonoma, Sonoma County

Feed in this section is pretty good, although a little short. Sheep wintered well. Good lambing weather prevailed and a 10 percent increase was noted in

the number of lambs saved. Sufficient help was available.

Sheep will be shorn at the end of April. Shearing rate is 36 cents without board. Last year's rate was 32½ cents.

Lewis Mangels

## COLORADO

### Collbran, Mesa County

A large percent of the producers in this country are feeding hay at this time of year (March 19). We only have 60 to 90 days on the winter ranges. There is lots of snow and the feed is good. The winter has been the worst in years but outlook for the spring range is favorable.

The sheep came through the winter in fine shape. Lambing has not yet begun and it looks as if we will not be able to get sufficient labor for lambing.

Sheep will be shorn from April 15 to May 15. Shearers are asking 29 cents with board, and 25 cents without board; this is the contract rate.

About 75 percent of the 1948 wool clip has been consigned in this area. All grades are included, but some of the clips are very good. An advance of \$1 per fleece was offered with no interest.

Fred E. Wallace

### Saguache, Saguache County

Most of the 1948 clips in this section have been consigned, including all grades, with a \$1 per fleece advance and no interest.

Shearing will begin April 1, with

## MARCH IN IDAHO

March has been about the worst month in Idaho for many years—very little moisture, high, cold winds and little grass. We read about the drought in other sections, but here in central Idaho our rainfall has been about one-third of normal. Here, at Boise, in the center of the early lamb section, we have had less than an inch of moisture since January 1. We might have put up with this, only the weather has been so cold that in many places the grass has not started in spite of the fact that sheep and cattle are already on the range.

Of course, our winter up to March 1 was about the mildest on record—very little snow or rain, little wind and temperatures far above normal. As a result, we have a large lamb crop of well-grown lambs. Warm weather and rain will keep them that way. Hay and grain are about used up and the crop this year will be short.

Our sheep continue to decline in numbers, but cattle are increasing every day. Reports indicate that Idaho now has as many cattle as sheep—about a million of each kind. As one cow uses as much forage as 7 sheep, our ranges are heavily grazed. Of course, sheepmen are partly responsible for this, as when they sold their sheep, they bought cattle to fill their grazing allotments. Cattle allotments now sell at \$20 per head, while sheep permits are a dime a dozen.

The Marshall Plan and the war scare should sustain prices for another year.

Probably they will result in the Government's maintaining the existing price formula for all products, including wool, for another year.

S. W. McClure.

#### Buhl, Twin Falls County

There is no grass on the range to date (March 13) and if we don't get some rain soon, there will not be very much grass in the low country.

The sheep wintered well. Lambing has been completed and we had fine weather with sufficient help. Crossbred yearling ewes are selling for \$22.50 out of the shearing corrals. Shearers received 30 cents this year, with board, as compared to 27½ cents last year.

None of the 1948 wool has been sold or consigned in this section.

Rankin Rutherford

#### Pocatello, Bannock County

The weather in this part of Idaho is colder and somewhat drier than usual (March 17). Range feed is also later, with most surplus hay being fed.

Sheep have wintered well, as we have had no bad storms; consequently, we will have a good shed lamb crop, averaging above last year's. Lambing labor

has been more plentiful and more willing to work.

Contracting of lambs has been much less than the last few years, with sales of yearling ewes more backward, at around \$25 out of the shearing corrals for the very best types.

No sheep have been shorn here, although a few have in the lower country. The bulk of shearing will be done in April and May. Shearing rates are expected to be the same as last year, or on a basis of 22½ cents with board.

Less wool has been consigned than a year ago, mainly three-eighths and half-blood, with a smaller amount of fine. Most all wool advances are carried without interest charge, usually \$1 per head. Very little wool has been contracted for sale.

Several bands of California pairs have been shipped in, mainly on a purchase basis which will help fill Idaho ranges again.

Sheepmen are once more interested in their business, due mostly to better labor conditions and smaller predator kill. Sections in Idaho where predatory work has been organized and where financial help has been provided have received fine cooperation from the

Fish and Wildlife Service, who, in turn, with their new methods of eradication have all but eliminated the coyote.

I enjoy reading the National Wool Grower, as you put much effort into its composition. I am sure all those interested in the sheep business consider it an up-to-date, well-composed magazine.

Carl Rudeen

#### MONTANA

##### Big Timber, Sweet Grass County

A large proportion of all grades of 1948 wools have been consigned in this area with an advance of \$1 per ewe.

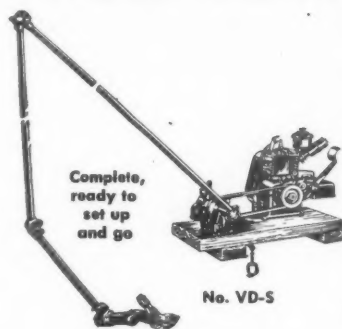
Weather and range conditions are good (March 19). Feed on the spring range is good, but some ranges have already been grazed off because of the open winter.

The sheep weathered the winter very well. About 10 percent more lambs per hundred ewes have been saved this year over last year in lambing done so far. No lambs have been contracted for fall delivery. Twenty cents was offered, but few were sold; all parties are now waiting.

Sheep will be shorn in late June; the rate has not yet been determined.

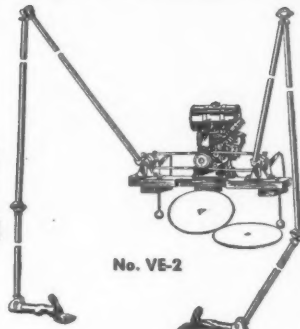
Traver Smith

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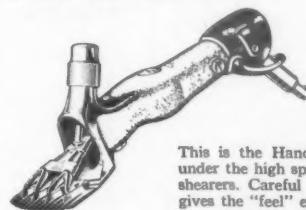
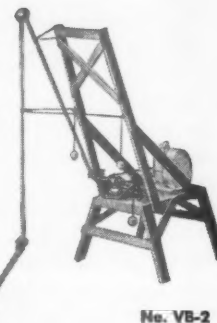


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## NEVADA

### McGill, White Pine County

The winter range is in fair condition (March 5) but moisture is badly needed. Sheep are in fair condition, not as good as at the same time last year. About the same number of ewes were run this year as last. None were fed hay or grain. Concentrates have been available; stacked alfalfa is \$20. Winter losses have been light.

Fine-wool yearling ewes are priced at \$21 to \$22, while crossbred (white-faced) yearlings are \$22 to \$23.

The loss from predators amounted to 5 percent, about the same as in the preceding year. Costs of operation in 1947 were 20 percent higher than in 1945 and 10 percent higher than in 1946.

My '47 clip was sold outright. It was graded half-blood and brought 47.46 cents per pound, seven cents higher than in 1946. The \$4.17 received per fleece was also higher than the \$3.60 received in '46. About 50 percent of the 1948 clip has been contracted in this section.

R. A. Yelland

## NEW MEXICO

### Flying H, Chaves County

Most of the 1948 wool clip has been held for private bids. Advance offered is \$1 per head with 4 percent interest.

The weather has been rather severe with prolonged cold spells during March. Feed is very short (March 26)—much shorter than last year. Grass and weeds had started in March in the two previous years.

Ewes have wintered very well. Lambing has not begun, but sufficient help will be available.

Fine-wool yearling ewes have been sold recently at \$16 to \$18 per head, while crossbred (white-faced) yearlings are \$20.

Sheep were shorn at a contract rate of 25 cents. This included sacker and tier. Clement A. Hendricks

### State College, Dona Ana County

Weather conditions have been colder since March 1; there has been more snow and wind than normal (March 19). Sheep are in good condition although there were some losses in late storms.

Lambing has commenced and the number of lambs saved is about average. In the southern part of the State

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**In this section opportunity is provided for our sheepmen readers to write about local conditions and prices and express their opinions about anything pertaining to the industry or about life in general. In offering this place for free expression of thought, the National Wool Grower assumes no responsibility for any statement made.**

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lambing is just starting. Indications are that fair weather will prevail. They are lambing in pastures, and sufficient help has been available, for few herds shed lambing.

Shearing began February 20 and will continue through the spring and into June. The rate is 27 cents without board compared to 25 cents a year ago. The contract rate of 27 cents includes shearers, tiers and packers.

About 5 percent of the wool in this area has been sold at 44 cents to 51 cents. This is mostly fine wool. About 10 percent of the '48 clip in this area has been either contracted or sold.

P. E. Neale

### Questa, Taos County

My entire 1947 wool clip was handled through the Commodity Credit Corporation, but I have no return on it as yet (March 10).

The winter has been severely cold with lots of snow flurries. Sheep are in fairly good condition for the season. We are feeding all ewes, although we did not have to feed a year ago. Concentrates are available at \$100; alfalfa at \$25. There are only about half as many ewes here as in 1947.

Fine-wool yearling ewes are \$20 and crossbred (white-faced) yearlings, \$23.

Costs of production during 1947 were 20 percent higher than in 1945 and 30 percent higher than in 1946.

C. A. Cisneros

## OREGON

### Lakeview, Lake County

The weather has been cold with flurries of snow. The grass has not started as yet (March 18). The sheep are in very good condition, with a few just starting to lamb. The lambing weather is bad with help scarce and only old men available.

Approximately 30 percent of the 1948 wool has been consigned in this section, mostly fine and half-blood. The

advance is \$1 per fleece with no interest.

We favor the price support program for wool and appreciate the work the National is doing for our industry. We also appreciate the efforts the National has put forth trying to get some younger men to herd sheep. Most of the sheep are gone from our Oregon ranges. A few outfits are still operating but with old men who have seen better days.

Robert L. Weir

### Baker, Baker County

It is still winter here (March 17); spring is very backward. It has softened up a bit the past two or three days and the grass has started to grow. Even with best conditions, however, it will be ten days before we can go out on good feed. The sheep wintered well but were fed lots of hay.

Most of the 1948 wool clip has been consigned with all grades included. None has been sold.

Shearing will commence the middle of May at 25 cents per head with board. I do not remember the rate last year.

There has been one sale of white-faced lambs in this section at 22 cents per pound.

Lambing weather was dry and cold. We have always been able to get good help for lambing as it is sort of an in-between job for some of the good men. A heavy percentage of twin lambs was noted this year, and an unprecedented number is due, because of two reasons: (1) the ewes average older than usual, and (2) competition has been lessened for good pasture and range as far as the sheep are concerned and the ewes are just naturally in better condition than they ever were in the good old days.

In our own outfit we have numbered up 1750 sets of twins for the first 1100 singles. Of course, those figures will have to be slightly discounted because of the "switching" whereby we take lambs away from the less desirable ewes and put them with ewes that can do the job; but even so, the percentage of twin lambs dropped has beaten anything I have ever heard of.

Those figures, of course, will cause the eyes of the old range boys to bug out. We also could give them some cost figures that would drive their eyes back in. For instance, this outfit, 3400 head, right now is taking 12 tons long hay per day at \$16 a ton; 3 tons of chopped hay at \$26; a ton of barley at \$70 and about 1200 pounds of cubes at \$90 a ton. It's undoubtedly a wonderful life

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Ira D. Staggs

### Izee, Grant County

Feed conditions are very poor (March 25). There is a dry snow practically every night, but it doesn't stay on the ground. Conditions the past two years were much better than those so far this year.

The sheep wintered well, but all of the hay was fed to them. Lambing has not yet begun.

The sheep will be shorn in June. There has been talk of the rate being 25 cents with board and 30 cents without board. Last year's rate was 25 cents.

E. P. Smith

### SOUTH DAKOTA

#### Ludlow, Harding County

We have had a very good winter in the western part of South Dakota with very little snow (March 17). The stock are in fine shape and very little hay has been fed so far—some cake.

Sheep numbers are down about 180,000 head and most ewes are quite old. There are some coyotes left as there has been little plane hunting the past year. It seems there has been a license or penalty for plane hunting, which is all wrong. We have a very good bounty law at present—\$10 for adult coyotes. There is a move on foot to repeal our bounty law next year. The stockmen had better get on their toes and send the right men to Pierre in 1949 or our bounty will go out.

Claude Olson

#### Newell, Butte County

Here on the Belle Fourche Irrigation Project, hay has been fed since last fall. Alfalfa has been selling for \$27 per ton. The sheep have wintered well. Shed lambing started on March 17, with fair weather. We need no extra help because there are only small bands.

Lambs are being contracted for fall delivery at \$18 per hundred. Crossbred (whitefaced) yearlings are going at \$23.

June is the shearing month here and rates are not known at this time. Shearers were paid 25 cents without board last year and the contract price was 28 cents, which included tying and tagging.

Benj. S. Carlson

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## SOUTH DAKOTA

### Strool, Perkins County

Weather and feed conditions have been good—very little snow—considerable high wind. Conditions are generally better than in previous years. The spring range is very favorable; the grass is good and hay is plentiful (March 31). Soy bean or other feeds of that kind are \$100 to \$120 per ton.

Lambing will commence the latter part of April. Prospects for lambing help are not good. Sheep will be shorn in June and July. Rates are not known as yet, but they were 25 cents last year. As far as I know, none of the 1948 wool clip has been consigned or contracted yet.

There have been no losses from coyotes due to plane hunting. There are very few sheep left in this country; perhaps 20 percent of the number there were 5 or 6 years ago.

Around the Range Country is the first section I read in the Wool Grower. I like the magazine and the work of the Association.

E. A. Carlson

## TEXAS

### Sheffield, Pecos County

The lamb crop will be short, for even though the ranges have been carrying only 50 percent of the sheep ordinarily run, the winter was one of the longest and hardest remembered in this section.

Sheep were fair to good until March and since then have been poor (March 17). The number of lambs saved per hundred ewes is way short of last year. We had terrible lambing weather, but sufficient help was available. Shearing will be done during April and May.

None of the '48 wool clip has been consigned. Some quarter Corriedale-Rambouillet wool sold at 55 cents net. I would say a small percentage of fine, half-blood, three-eighths and quarter-blood wools have been contracted for sale thus far.

In my opinion, the immediate problems in this section of Texas are lack of rain, cold weather and the problem of feeding while lambing.

Although I am not a believer in national subsidies, in view of our present foreign policy and the State Department's attitude on tariffs, I believe our best bet is a continuation of the present

wool program with price increases to encourage sheepmen to continue in the business. From the standpoint of national defense, a sheep shortage in the United States is really as serious as a shortage of planes and a trained army.

H. C. Noelke, Jr.

## UTAH

### Vernal, Uintah County

We have been having a very severe winter in this locality, especially in the southwest portion of Uintah County. Winter started off with 12 inches of snow the 19th day of November which did not increase in depth until the first of February, when we received enough for a total of two feet. Again on February 10 we had another heavy fall and the sheep and cattle in this locality were snowed in, for the snow piled up to 3 feet. Since that time we have received several more storms and the snow has reached a depth of 40 inches on most of this range. We had a great deal of wind along with some of the storms, drifting the snow to a depth of 6 feet in the roads and in many places.

The main factor keeping us from having a disastrous loss in this section was the 100 percent cooperation of the county commissioners, the Indian Service and the Bureau of Land Management with the stockmen in furnishing heavy equipment and men to handle same to keep the roads open so that hay and concentrates could be hauled to the snowbound herds. The roads in this section have been opened four times since February 10 and to date (March 15) winter has not started to break.

First-class, first-crop baled hay has been \$23 per ton in Vernal with an additional \$6 charged for range delivery, making it a very expensive operation to winter sheep. It is hoped that we will not have to feed much longer as we have ample feed under the snow to see us through until May 1.

Lambing will begin about the 10th of May. There has been a price of 20 cents per pound, Craig, Colorado, fall delivery on lambs. However none have been contracted at this figure to my knowledge.

About 60,000 fleeces of wool in Uintah County, Utah, and western Colorado have been contracted at 45 cents per pound with \$1 per head advance, all Craig, Colorado, delivery. About three-fourths of this wool is fine and



half-blood and about one-fourth, three-eighths and other grades.

Sheep will be shorn in this section around April 15. Some of the shearing has been contracted at 33 cents per head without board.

I favor continuation of support price programs on wool and other agricultural products, on which the tariff has been reduced. We should also have a quota system on wool, allowing foreign nations to supply demands for wool we cannot furnish ourselves; above that amount we should have an embargo. It is absolutely necessary to have a Government program protecting wool if we wish to maintain a healthy sheep industry.

I am very much interested in reading Around the Range Country. I like to know what is going on in other sections of our State and I also like to know what is going on in other States.

J. Harold Reader

## WASHINGTON

### Yakima, Yakima County

Weather conditions in the Yakima Valley since March 1 have been favorable for lambing. Nights have been cold but days are warm enough to help the growth of green feed. We have ample moisture in the ground and due to a warm, wet winter the grass had a good start. Spring range is in the best condition it has been in for many years (March 18). Sheep came through the winter in splendid condition with a minimum of supplemental feed.

Shed lambing started about February 5, and range lambing March 1. Most of the breeding ewes in this area were bucked on pasture last fall and lambing percentages are very good this spring. With favorable weather and feed conditions the percentage of lambs saved per ewe should be better than a year ago.

We had about 18 inches of snow and zero weather when we started lambing February 5 but real cold weather only lasted a week or 10 days. Weather has been favorable since then.

We have been able to get sufficient help for lambing and feeding, but trained herders young enough to herd in the high, rough mountains are scarce.

Practically no lamb contracting has been done in this area due to the drop in commodity and livestock prices.

One sale of a band of outstanding

crossbred yearling ewes was made for delivery after shearing at \$26 per head for shipment to Idaho. Other sales have been held up due to uncertain market conditions.

Shearing will start around April 1, but a few bands may be shorn a little before that time. The union scale will probably be paid for shearing in most cases. However, it looks very high compared to lamb and wool prices.

Not much wool has been signed up for consignment this season as most sheepmen wish to take advantage of the opportunity to sell and if unable to do so they know they can fall back on the C.C.C. Two clips have been contracted at 41 cents and one at 42 cents. They are mixed crossbred clips. Know of no other contracts being made.

I am in favor of an ample protective tariff on our wool and as long as other major farm commodities and products have a liberal support price I think wool should also. With this protection we should then be allowed to operate on a free market. Under the present plan most of us cannot tell within 10 cents per pound what returns we are to receive for our wool.

I am wondering why the livestock producer and especially the feeder has to stand the big end of the recent break in commodity markets. I appreciate that the packers must make a profit in order to keep in business and we need them; however, they have not shared in the loss taken on livestock on the feed lots in the proper proportion. The retail butchers and especially the big chain meat markets have not cut their prices sufficiently to give the consumers any relief. In Yakima, one chain market is charging 73 cents per pound for loin chops and other cuts in proportion; other markets even higher. In San Francisco, Portland, Seattle, etc., the consumers say they haven't had advantage of any drop in meat prices and as a result they turn to fish, fowl, and substitutes.

Why should retail butchers expect to gross \$10 to \$15 cutting up a carcass of lamb? They always say they can't sell the shoulder and at the same time they kick about heavy legs not moving, as the average family wants a smaller roast. Also they say volume of sales is down. If this is all true, then why don't they have their butchers spend some time boning out a shoulder and making a rolled roast for the small family, which is the best meat on the carcass? Why should the lamb feeder

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**1 Mile Southwest of Twin Falls**

take all the loss? The packer tries to buy so that he makes a profit and the retail butcher is still trying to make as big a margin as he did in the lush days.

If the retail butcher would work on a smaller margin the consumer would buy more meat and it would eventually result in larger volume of sales for him. However, if the lamb, cattle and hog feeders have to stand any more losses as high as they have taken recently they will not be willing or able financially to feed very much stock, and this will result in a scarcity of good to choice meat. If the packers and retail butchers will only look ahead they won't try to be so tough on the feeders and will be better off if they share in some of the loss due to livestock feeders' buying high-priced livestock to feed high-priced grain. Chain stores have been pulling one packer against the other in a vicious cycle to break prices down in buying dressed carcasses of cattle and lambs and at the same time have not cut their retail prices in proportion. As it has been a buyer's market, the packers in turn buy the livestock lower so they can sell it at a reduced price to these big chains. I am wondering if this won't eventually drive livestock feeders and producers into co-ops such as the poultry and egg men have? I certainly hope not. We must remember that feeder-buyers make the market for the producer.

A. R. Bohoskey

## WYOMING

### Rock Springs, Sweetwater County

Since March 1, the weather has been mild. Spring range conditions are good (March 17), comparing favorably with previous years. Sheep wintered well.

Shearing will begin about April 18 or 20 and continue through the middle of May. I do not know what shearers are receiving this year. Last year's rate was 27½ cents with board.

Gaston Erramouspe

### Sheep S-Laughter!

The Canadian press reports from London that a North Wales farmer received an instruction from the Agricultural Ministry saying he must not kill more than "half a sheep a week." He is having the letter framed.

—Commercial Bulletin March 20, 1948

## New Treatment for Pink Eye—Trisulfanol

A new medication for Pink Eye (Infectious Keratitis) has been placed on the market by Cutter Laboratories. Cutter's say: "Trisulfanol is a liquid combination of three sulfa drugs—sulfanilamide, sulfathiazole and azosulfamide; acriflavine, a powerful antiseptic and germicide; urea, which stimulates the process of healing; and benzylalcohol, which acts to relieve pain. A propylene glycol base spreads the antiseptics evenly over the eye, bringing them into active contact with the bacteria. The new product is supplied in a 10 cc. vial, with atomizer, and the contents of one vial, properly applied, are adequate to treat from 25 to 50 animals. Ten cc. refills are also available, making it unnecessary to buy an atomizer with each new purchase of the product."

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## Why Core Test?

(Continued from page 11)

centage figure. This procedure essentially puts all wools on exactly the same basis. When a shrinkage figure is reported, the report is based on scoured wool containing 12 percent moisture and 2 percent impurities, making a 14 percent regain. The regain figure (14 percent) is added to all samples, so it does not materially have any effect on shrinkage on a comparative basis. The determining factor in shrinkage is the amount of impurities actually in the wool.

Anyone who has had an opportunity to see USDA shrinkage certificates, which, incidentally, are issued to appraisers and growers, with a copy for the handler, will note that all shrinkages are based on 14 percent regain. The shrinkage figures for all wools are calculated as if the scoured wool contained 14 percent impurities\*. The regain figure could be any fixed percentage, as long as all samples were given the same amount.

Testing wools for shrinkage is nothing more than accurately measuring the impurities, moisture, and wool that make up a sample. The calculation of the percentage figure called shrinkage that gives the relationship of impurities and moisture to the whole is very elementary arithmetic.

For wools that are core-tested and processed through the laboratories accurate shrinkages are determined. Nothing is left to speculation or estimate. Accurate measurements are made by the best laboratory facilities and equipment obtainable.

Research tests to date have shown that core-testing and laboratory analysis of the samples constitute the only unbiased, fair way to arrive at the actual shrinkage of a lot of wool other than having the entire lot scoured. The core-test has eliminated errors that invariably creep in when human judgment is accepted as a criterion of measuring wool shrinkage.

\* The standard of impurities allowed in commercial buying and selling of scoured wool.

### Wyoming Ranch Sold

Around \$350,000 is said to have been paid for the 75,000-acre Richards Ranch in Carbon County, Wyoming, recently. Included in the deal were 7,500 head of sheep. The purchaser is listed as the Cottonwood Sheep Company of Natrona County, Wyoming.

The National Wool Grower